

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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In This Issue



The Richardsons, Ontario hogmen, now use slat floors—see "Livestock."

EASY TO KEEP CLEAN: Slatted floors for hogs are gaining in popularity. Read about an Ontario unit (left) that has switched successfully to this method of manure disposal—page 22.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Impressed with the need to enlarge and strengthen local government units, the Saskatchewan Government is embarking on a "County-Regional" system, which is explained on page 18.

KNITS: With new patterns designed especially for sewing knitted materials, you can add wonderfully wearable knits to your wardrobe at home-sewn savings. See page 42.

Features

Feedlot Finishing—by Cliff Faulkner	13
The Nova Scotia Dutch—by Don Baron	15
Breakthrough in Farm Business Analysis	17
Tobacco Board Falts—by Don Baron	17
Keeping Local Government in Step with the Times—by Richard Cobb	18
Emphasis on Management—by Alex B. Weir	20

News and Views

Weather Forecast	4	Farm Organizations	8
Editorials	5	Guideposts	10
What's Happening	6	Letters	50

Farm Practice

Livestock	22	Horticulture	32
Slat Floors for Hogs		Precooling for Tomatoes	
Dairying	24	Workshop	33
Handling Costs Reduced		Farm Mechanics	34
Poultry	24	Getting the Diesel Started	
Soils and Crops	29	What's New	34
Cheap Storage for Corn Silage			

Short Features

Let's Think It Over	38	Rural Route Letter	50
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Fiction

Maybe Next Year—by Cliff Faulkner	35
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Home and Family

Designed for a Dishwasher—by Elva Fletcher	39
From Lamb to Loom—by Gwen Leslie	41
Rhymes by Our Readers	40
Knits (patterns)	42
In the Kitchen: Vegetable Variety	43
Chocolate=Flavor Favorite	44
Handicrafts: Handknit Sweaters	45
Appliance Wise	45
Boy and Girl	46
Young People	46

COVER: Sheep out for a snack in the snow at Ariss, Ont.

—Colurychrome photo

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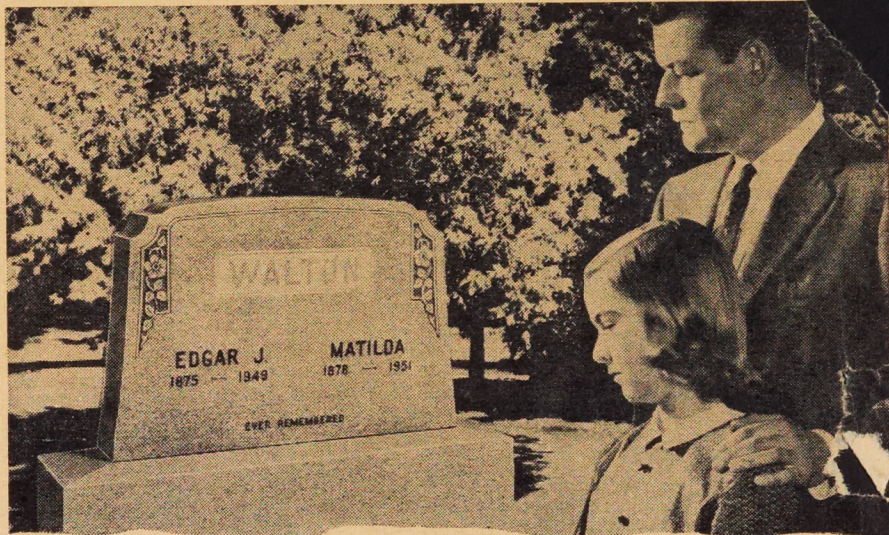
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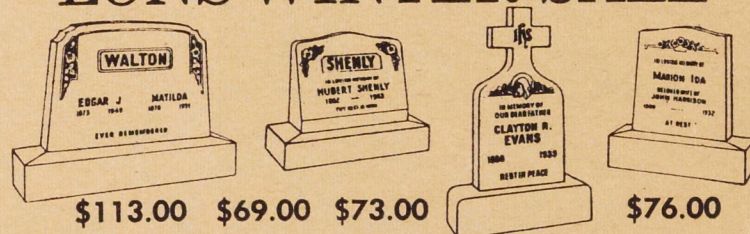
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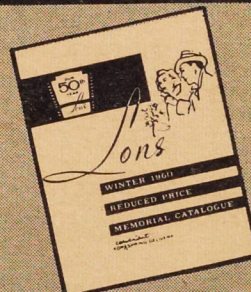
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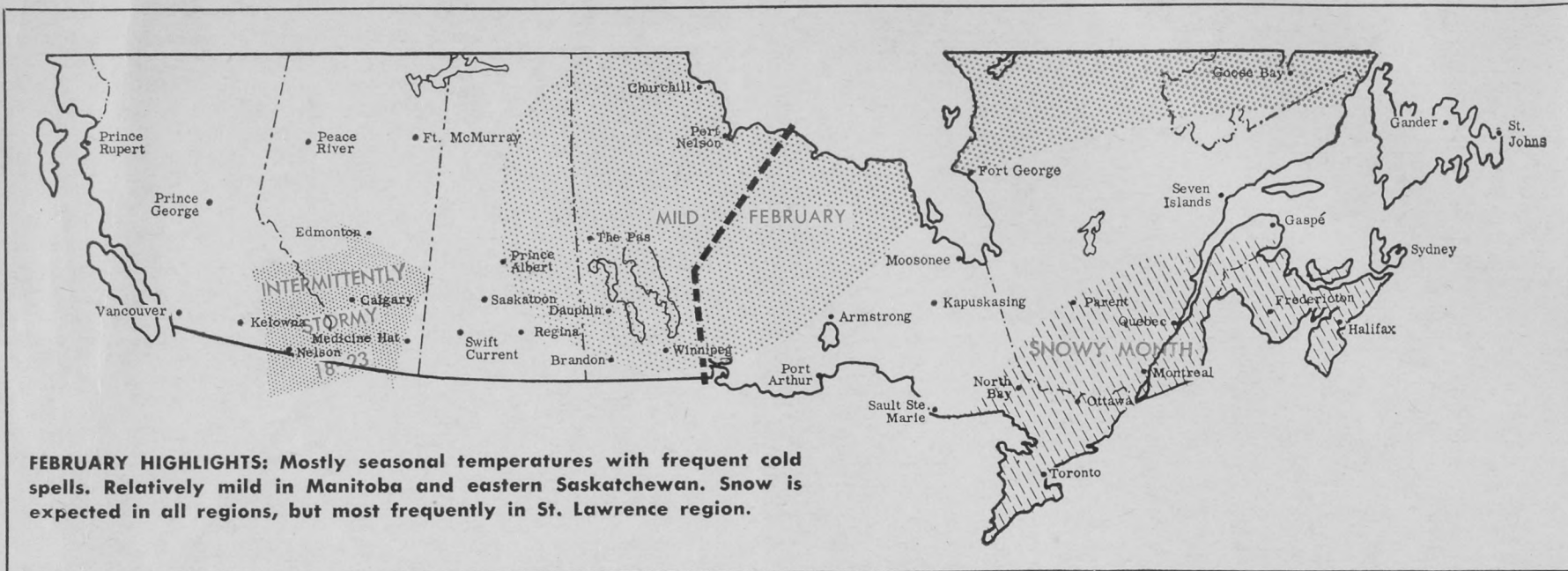
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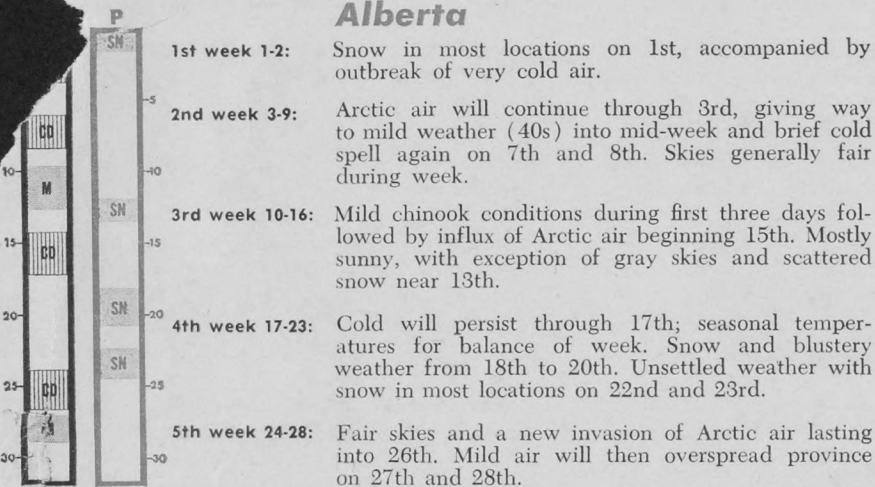


FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS: Mostly seasonal temperatures with frequent cold spells. Relatively mild in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Snow is expected in all regions, but most frequently in St. Lawrence region.

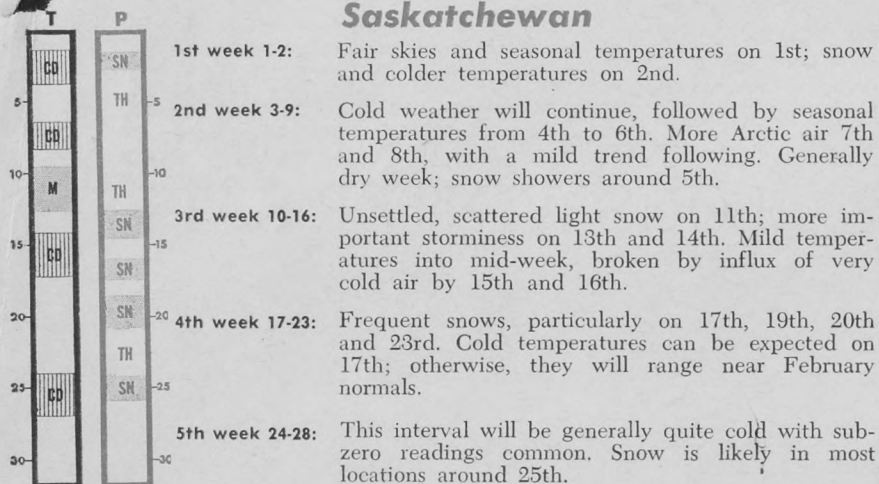
FEBRUARY 1963

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

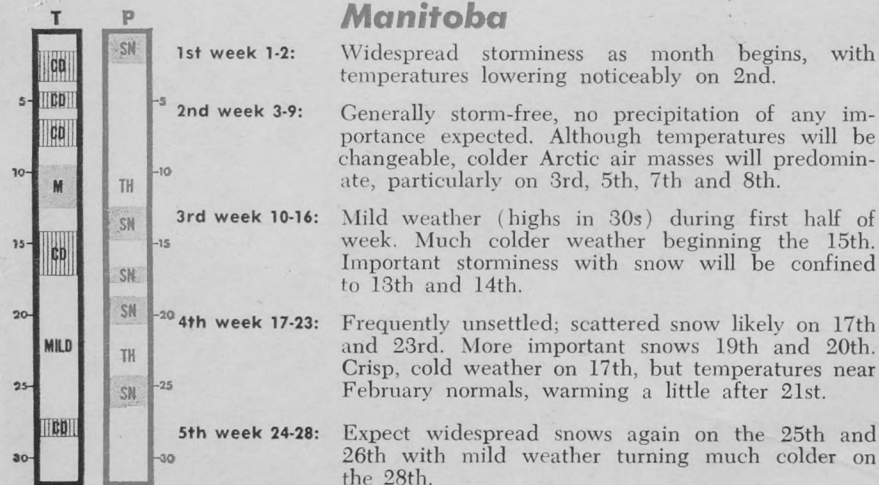
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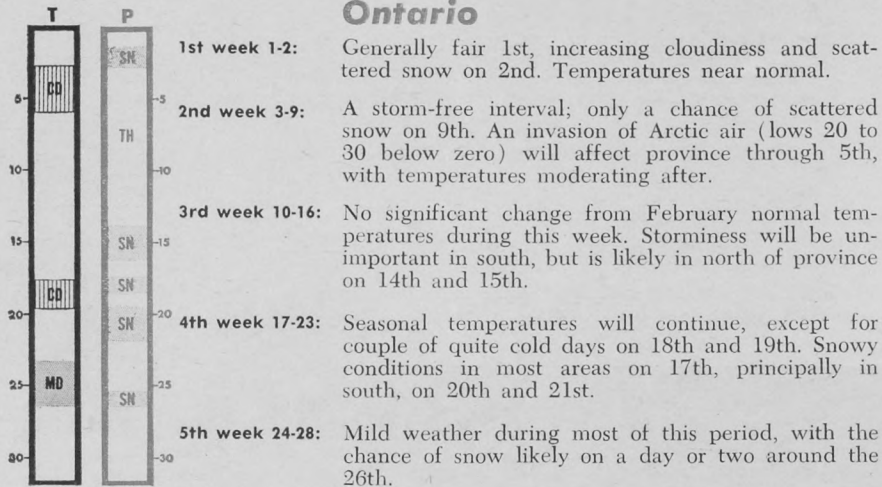
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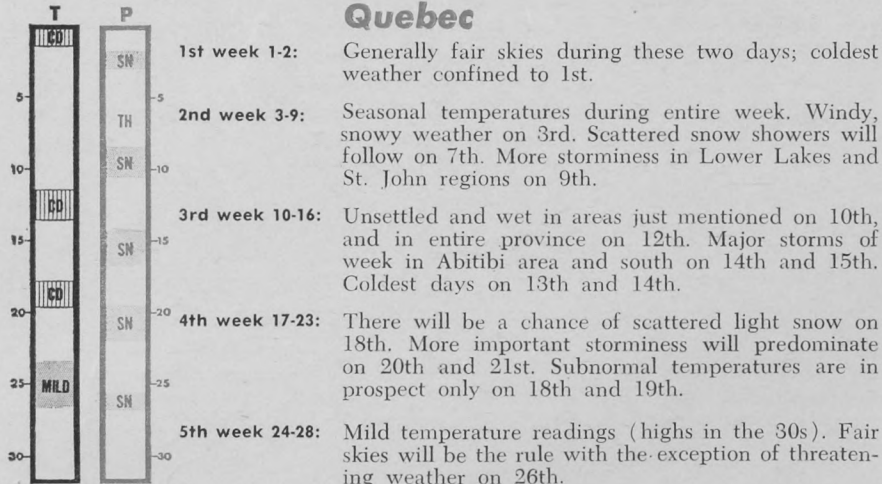
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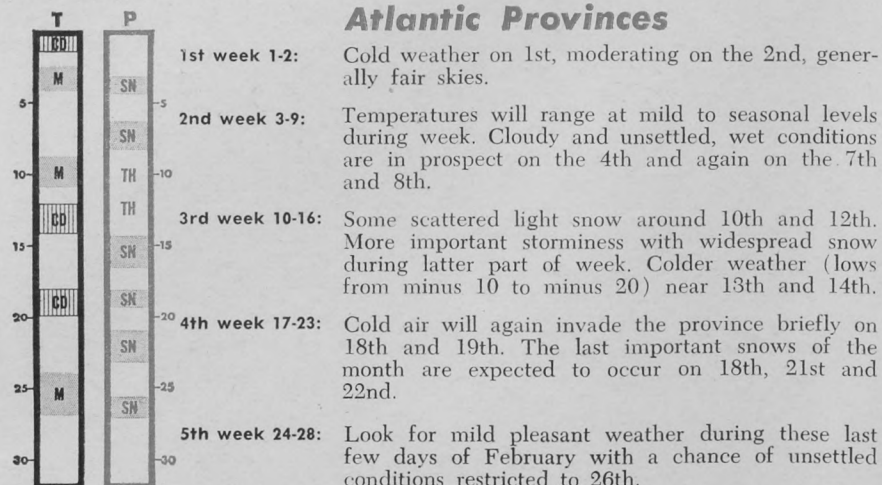
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



Editorials

Key to Winning Election

CANADA'S future destiny may very well be determined by the course our trade policy takes in the next year or two. This may sound like scare talk, but is it? Let's review briefly what has been happening on the trade front.

Momentous developments have occurred beyond our borders in the past year. The channels of communication have been full of the negotiations involving Great Britain's application to join the European Economic Community. And while these negotiations were proceeding, the United States Congress was debating and passing The Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Either development alone has profound implications for the trading world. Taken together, they have the potential for expanding trade and altering trading conditions and patterns more drastically than anything else that has happened in the past half century.

The size of Canada's stake in these related moves is gigantic. With exports of \$5.8 billion in 1960 we ranked fifth in that year among the trading nations in value of exports, and fourth on a per capita basis. Moreover, close to 80 per cent of what we export goes to the markets of the United States, Great Britain and the six European Common Market countries. Obviously, changes in the terms of trade between these nations can't help but have a profound effect on Canadian trade.

The evidence indicates clearly that the Government of Great Britain did not apply for membership in the Common Market without first considering every conceivable angle. It studied what the effects of joining or not

joining would be on industry, on finance, on labor unions, on wages and prices, on social conditions, on agriculture, on defence, on sovereignty, on foreign policy, on the Commonwealth, and on relations with the United States. When all the pros and cons were weighed, the decision was reached that Great Britain would be better off from both political and economic standpoints as a member of the European Common Market.

The terms of Britain's entry have yet to be completed, but whatever they may be in the final countdown, Canada will have little choice but to make the best of the situation. In the short run Canada's trade with Europe may suffer some cutbacks, but in the long run, the growing market in Europe may well lead to greater trade opportunities for us.

Canadians have given an enormous amount of attention to the Common Market developments, and rightly so. But to our way of thinking, much too little public consideration has been devoted to the implications for this country of the United States' trade offensive.

THE U.S. Trade Expansion Act referred to earlier was the American answer to European developments. It was designed to give the Administration sweeping authority to negotiate tariff reductions with the Common Market countries through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The purposes behind this move were to: (1) stimulate the growth of the United States economy by expanding exports; (2) further shift the world balance of power by joining into a much closer trading

relationship with an integrated and prospering Europe; and (3) exert a downward pressure on tariff barriers generally, in the interests of the trade programs of developing countries.

Without attempting to go into detail, the United States may, through tariff bargaining under GATT, achieve dramatic trade concessions with the European Common Market. Such concessions can be granted to Canada providing we, in turn, are prepared to make equivalent concessions. They would open up for us much freer access to both United States and European markets with a combined population of close to half a billion people.

The fact of the matter is that Canada may have little choice but to pay the price of the industrial dislocations this would involve. Many of our industries have survived this long only because of the tariff protection they have been afforded. But with these new trading alignments shaping up between our best customers, we will rapidly become more isolated from the main flow of trade if we maintain the status quo. Freer trading arrangements are the order of the day, and as a country that depends on trade to the extent Canada does, it will choose to remain outside the new trading negotiations at her peril.

Canada must build for the future, not cling to the past. The easy postwar years are gone. If we hope to maintain our standard of living or improve it, resolve our unemployment and balance of trade problems, we will have to embark on a trade policy considerably different from what we have had in the past.

The nation should be very close to another Federal election. The electorate will do well to demand that our political parties talk frankly about their trade plans for the future. We need new, bold thinking about trade policy, and sound, courageous leadership from our government. The party that can provide this kind of leadership will have the key to winning what we hope will be an early election. V

Three Men to Do the Work of Ten

NEED frequently dictates action, but not always. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture — the largest and most representative of our national farm organizations — has been inadequately financed for years, but nothing has been done about it. Consequently, the Federation is not making the contribution it should make in serving farm people, and in representing them in the councils of the nation and abroad.

Warning of the need for greater support to operate the CFA was made a year ago by two people who are among those best qualified to judge. In their reports to the annual meeting last January, both the president and secretary expressed concern about the ability of the Federation to discharge its responsibilities in the future with the existing, very modest budget and staff.

President H. H. Hannam spoke out in these words: "It seems to me," he said, "that unless we greatly increase support for our national general farm organization, we may fall far short of the program of activities—many of them of an expert nature—which we will need in the decade ahead in order to keep on top of the task that devolves upon us. . . ." Dr. Hannam went on to define this task as one of giving constructive leadership to the agricultural industry, and of preventing farm people from dropping still lower on the low side of a seriously unbalanced economy.

David Kirk, the CFA secretary, was even more emphatic and explicit. He stated that there is no doubt at all that if the Federation is going to make the contribution it can make, and is expected to make, it faces something of a crisis. This crisis, Mr. Kirk explained, has been created by the growing complexities of

and the rapid rate of change in our society. To meet it, he called on the Federation to undertake three tasks: First, to effectively use the services of the expert and specialist; second, to effectively carry out a continuous educational program; and, third, to effectively mobilize farm opinion for organized action.

These important statements by two highly experienced and respected leaders in the farm movement didn't give rise to a single comment from the CFA delegate body or Board of Directors at last year's meeting. To our knowledge they haven't been considered since.

Further support for the need to up-date farm organization operations became available last summer in the draft report of the Manitoba Commission on Farm Organizations. The Commission concluded, among other things, that farm organizations simply have not had the money necessary to do the kind of job their members wanted them to do, and that a way must be found to assure a stable, adequate source of income. Furthermore, the Commission stressed that if farm organizations are to analyze properly the many complex problems which beset and involve the farming industry, and if they are to make intelligent and responsible recommendations on farm policy, they will need to increase markedly the amount of money which they are currently investing in their own research programs. In this connection, the Commission pointed out that the Canadian Labor Congress has a headquarters staff of close to 100 people and a well-developed research department. Likewise, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has a large staff and a headquarters specialist for each one of its numerous standing committees. This is in sharp contrast to the meager

resources that organized agriculture provides for its work at the national level.

The plain fact is that the Federation of Agriculture is being operated on a "shoe string." Its annual income is approximately \$100,000, of which about \$20,000 goes to support the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and National Farm Radio Forum. This provides only enough funds to employ, house, and equip what can be considered little more than a caretaker staff — a managing director, a national secretary, an economist, and stenographic help.

Having watched the CFA staff at work over many years, we have always thought the organization was particularly fortunate in its choice of personnel. One could not find a more dedicated, competent and hard-working group of people anywhere. In fact, we have always been amazed at how much quality work has been achieved by so few. But there is such a thing as expecting too much, and, in this case, far too much. Three men cannot do the work of eight or ten, and this is exactly the position the Federation is in at present.

The Federation needs, in addition to its present staff, a small corps of specialists in international trade, farm marketing and rural sociology, as well as a qualified educational officer and an assistant secretary. This is a minimum requirement. To meet it, the present budget needs to be doubled. Surely the farming industry, with an annual cash income of \$3 billion, can somehow afford to provide another \$100,000 in its own best interests.

The Federation meets in annual convention at Windsor, Ontario, later this month. Surely the delegates from the member bodies all across Canada will not again ignore this pressing problem on their own doorstep. Action now could give a great new impetus to the important work of the farm movement. V

What's Happening

U.S. CATTLE TELETYPE AUCTION PATTERNED AFTER ONTARIO'S

A teletype auction for cattle, similar to the one being used for hogs in Ontario, is being set up in California to begin sometime in 1963. The new system will link range cattlemen, feedlot operators, and packers in one big electronic circuit.

Plans for the teletype cattle auction were developed after a study had been made of the present system for hog sales in Ontario. The California system was devised by the California Farm Bureau Marketing Assoc. and the Pacific Telephone Company after meeting with the Ontario Hog Producers Assoc. and the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

There will be two main differences. The California auction will conduct bidding on an upward basis, and California producers will continue to have a choice of whether to market their animals by teletype auction or some other method. ✓

NATIONAL DAIRY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

Agreement has been reached to hold a National Dairy Conference in Ottawa February 21 and 22 to consider both short and long term policies for the trouble-ridden dairy industry.

It is expected that the Conference will be attended by the representatives of all branches of the dairy industry, as well as senior officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments at both the political and administrative levels.

Conference plans are reported to call for:

(1) A statement by the Federal Minister of Agriculture on prospective price stabilization policies for the next dairy year; and,

(2) Presentation of proposals for study and discussion on the long-term dairy outlook, and consideration of alternative proposals for future dairy policies. ✓

WILLIAMS NEW CDA ASSISTANT DEPUTY



Sidney B. Williams

Sidney B. Williams, 50, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (Production and Marketing) of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Williams has had a varied and distinguished career with the Department since 1935. He was associ-

ated with sheep, beef cattle and pasture research work at the central Experimental Farm until 1952, when he was named superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S. He served in this capacity until 1959 when he returned to Ottawa to become director of administration of the newly formed Research Branch. The following year he was moved to the post of director of administration for the Department, and was appointed a member of the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Late in 1960 Mr. Williams was asked to take over the duties of director-general of the Production and Marketing Branch. ✓

ARDA PROJECTS APPROVED FOR P.E.I.

Approval of a series of major projects in Prince Edward Island under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act have been announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton noted that the P.E.I. projects are the first major ones in the Atlantic Provinces and he praised Premier Walter Shaw for the initiative shown by his province.

The projects, involving federal-provincial cost sharing, include construction of five dams for water conservation, acquisition of marginal and sub-marginal farm land for forestry and recreational development, and three major research projects.

Three of the dams will be located in Queens County and the other two in Kings County. They will serve agricultural, wildlife conservation and recreational purposes.

The research involves three studies of projects to increase income and employment opportunities. One is an assessment of the possibility of processing dehydrated potatoes and other dehydrated foods in P.E.I. The second involves the possibility of using the Island's peat moss deposits to develop an export industry. The third is an economic study of the resources of West Prince County. ✓

BOARD CONTINUES WHEAT SALES TO CHINA

The Canadian Wheat Board has entered into a further sales contract for wheat under the long-term agreement with Mainland China, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton told the House of Commons on December 18. The sale amounts to more than 34 million bushels valued at \$65 million. This was the seventh contract to be signed under the agreement negotiated in the spring of 1961. The long-term China agreement calls for the purchase of up to 186.7 million bushels of wheat. Contracts to date, including the most recent, total 145 million bushels.

Terms of the December contract are 25 per cent cash and the balance on 365 days credit with interest. Payment will be made in sterling as in the past. The terms for previous sales to China were 25 per cent cash and the balance in 270 days.

Wheat under the latest contract

will be shipped from West Coast ports during the first half of 1963. ✓

HAMILTON NAMES HAMILTON GRAIN BOARD COMMISSIONER



Frank F. Hamilton

Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton has named Frank F. Hamilton (no relation) Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners to succeed George N. McConnell who died recently. Frank Hamilton, an RCAF veteran with a distinguished war record, was previously assistant grain commissioner located at Saskatoon, Sask. From 1951 when he retired from the RCAF, until the spring of 1961 when he first joined the Board of Grain Commissioners staff, Mr. Hamilton was a wheat farmer at Mazenod, Sask. ✓

ARBUCKLE JOINS ONTARIO DEPARTMENT

H. M. "Herb" Arbuckle, secretary-manager of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, has been appointed associate commissioner of marketing



H. M. Arbuckle

with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Mr. Arbuckle, who is a native of Ontario's Carleton County, where he was raised on a mixed farm, became associated with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture in 1954, when he became assistant secretary. Prior to this he had served 5 years with the RCAF, had attended OAC for 4 years, graduating in 1949 with his degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. He entered the service of the Ontario Department of Agriculture upon graduation, and for 5 years was a dairy instructor. After joining the OFA, he was promoted to secretary-manager in 1956, and has served in this capacity since. ✓

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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

ADDITIONAL CHINA WHEAT SALE WELCOMED

National Farmers Union president, A. P. Gleave, indicated that producers would be glad to hear of an additional sale of 34 million bushels of wheat to China under the terms of our long-term contract.

Mr. Gleave explained that the credit terms have been extended from 9 months to 1 year. This was to be expected in view of the easier credit terms offered by other countries such as France and Australia.

This sale, Mr. Gleave said, will help to maintain the volume of our wheat exports during the current

crop year. The Canadian Wheat Board is to be complimented on the completion of these negotiations at a good price in view of the world supply situation. V

SFU TO SPEARHEAD FORMATION OF HOG BOARD

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, meeting in Saskatoon in annual convention December 4-7, decided to extend its efforts to obtain a hog marketing board in Western Canada. Delegates passed resolutions calling on the SFU, in conjunction with other farm organizations, to spearhead the formation of such a board, to take the lead in conducting an educational program and organizational drive for a hog board, and to commence by establishing a fund to conduct an educational program on marketing boards generally.

The SFU convention also instructed the Executive to formulate a grain handling policy to include: (a) Maintenance of delivery quotas in every crop year; (b) continuation of credit sales to foreign countries; (c) equitable box car allocations.

The Federal Government, through a series of resolutions, was asked by

the SFU to provide the following:

- Research to clearly define what should be considered a feasible-sized family farm, followed by action to implement policies designed to maintain the family-sized farm as the basis for Canadian agriculture.

- A price support program which guarantees the farmer an equitable price for his product on specified quantities, to use direct payments to make up the difference between the market price the farmer receives and the support price, and to make deficiency payments on a regional rather than a national basis.

- A halt to railway branch line abandonment until such time as a proper analysis has been made of the needs of the Prairie Region.

- A crop insurance program which will adequately provide for those who suffer crop losses.

- Stronger action against industries employing restrictive trade practices.

- The passage of Bill S-25 which makes it mandatory to inform consumers of the amount of the finance charges involved when goods are purchased on credit.

- Enabling legislation to allow for the establishment of national marketing boards for all farm products.

- Acreage payments on a yearly basis until such time as parity prices are instituted.

- Unemployment Insurance Act benefits to domestic and farm laborers.

Insofar as marketing of western grain is concerned, the SFU said:

1. The Canadian Wheat Board should be restored as the sole marketing agency for western wheat, oats and barley; that its power be broadened to include rye, flax and rapeseed; and, that it be established on a permanent basis.

2. Farmers who are not able to fill a 4-bushel quota in any crop year should be allowed to deliver a 1-bushel quota from that year along with 100-units the next year.

3. Producers registered at single elevator points should be allowed an alternative point for grain delivery purposes by the CWB.

4. Future appointments at the policy level of the CWB should represent direct farm interests.

5. Grain overages should be returned to the CWB without payment to elevator companies.

6. Storage charges at country and terminal elevators be reduced.

7. A system of farm storage payments on grain should be implemented of 1 cent per bushel per month to a maximum of 7 bushels on 600 specified acres. V

MFU SCORES LACK OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Manitoba Farmers' Union president, Herb Andresen, stated that his organization was disappointed to learn that the Gill Committee on Unemployment Insurance has failed to recommend that farm employees receive the same benefits as others under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

"We are not satisfied," he said, "with the perennial excuses that ad-

(Please turn to page 47)

What Canadian farmers say about the new CASE 700

Coming triumphantly through one of the most gruelling series of field tests to ever face a new harvester combine, the CASE 700 under all field and crop conditions won the sincere and warm acclaim of Canadian farmers across the Prairies last year.



J. Arnold Bye, Coronation, Alberta

"I found the capacity of the Case 700 to be outstanding as we were able to stay right with a much more expensive combine in the same field of 80 bushel oats.

The ease of operation and trouble free performance prompted the use of this 700 as a Custom Combine and it has been very successful.

We combined 425 acres without a stop and this machine is so good I would not like to see any changes made in it anywhere."

Jerry Bailer, Wetaskiwin, Alberta

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Howard Hildebrand, Wetaskiwin, Alberta

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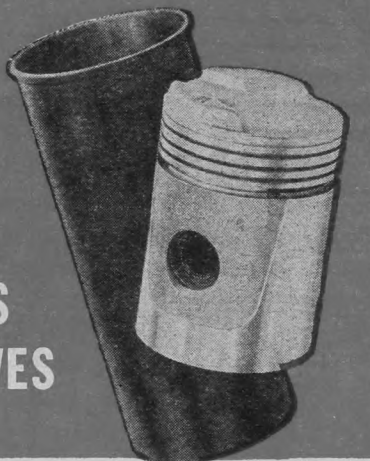
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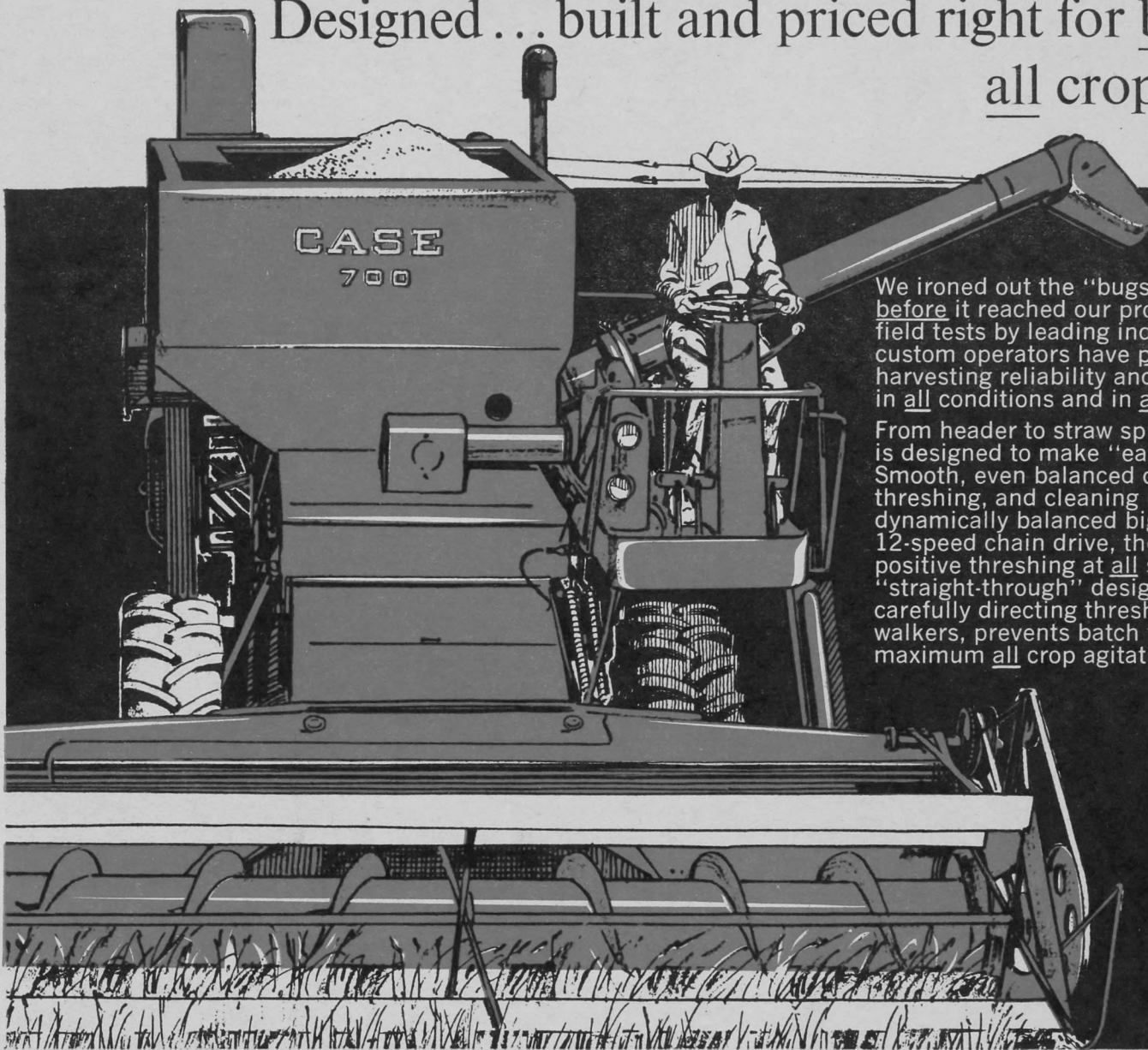
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STRONGER EGG PRICES during the spring and summer of 1963 are probable. Ten per cent fewer pullets entered the laying flock last fall, and the fall chick hatch was smaller.

OAT SALES to European markets are being made in good volume, reflecting competitive pricing of our product and a growing need for feed grains to fill the demand for livestock products in those fast-developing markets.

FED CATTLE PRICES will hold fairly steady this winter, with choice steers at Calgary in the \$24 to \$26 per cwt. range. However, larger spring marketings of both fed cattle and hogs will likely result in lower prices.

RAPESEED EXPORTS were more adequate than last year. If this trend is maintained, carryover stocks should be down to more normal levels by next summer.

HOG PRODUCTION in both Canada and the U.S. is rising moderately and an upward trend in marketings is forecast for 1963. In the Prairies, only a moderate increase in winter breedings is expected, and Grade A hog prices at Edmonton next fall will probably range around \$22 to \$24 per cwt.

BARLEY USE remains low. Exports overseas and to the U.S. have been reduced to a fraction of last year's. Supplies of malting grades are small and prices for feed grades high in relation to competing grains.

RYE EXPORTS have been moving briskly, thus keeping prices buoyant. With a larger crop, farm marketings are three times those of a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION in 1963, with average pasture conditions, will rise about 300-400 million to around 19.7 billion pounds. This is more than the expected gain in use of milk products, even with a continuation of the 12-cent consumer subsidy on butter. Thus some worsening of the butter problem seems likely.

DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS are proceeding at a more satisfactory rate. However, due to our large crop along with plentiful world supplies, exports will not be large enough to make much of a hole in the pile.

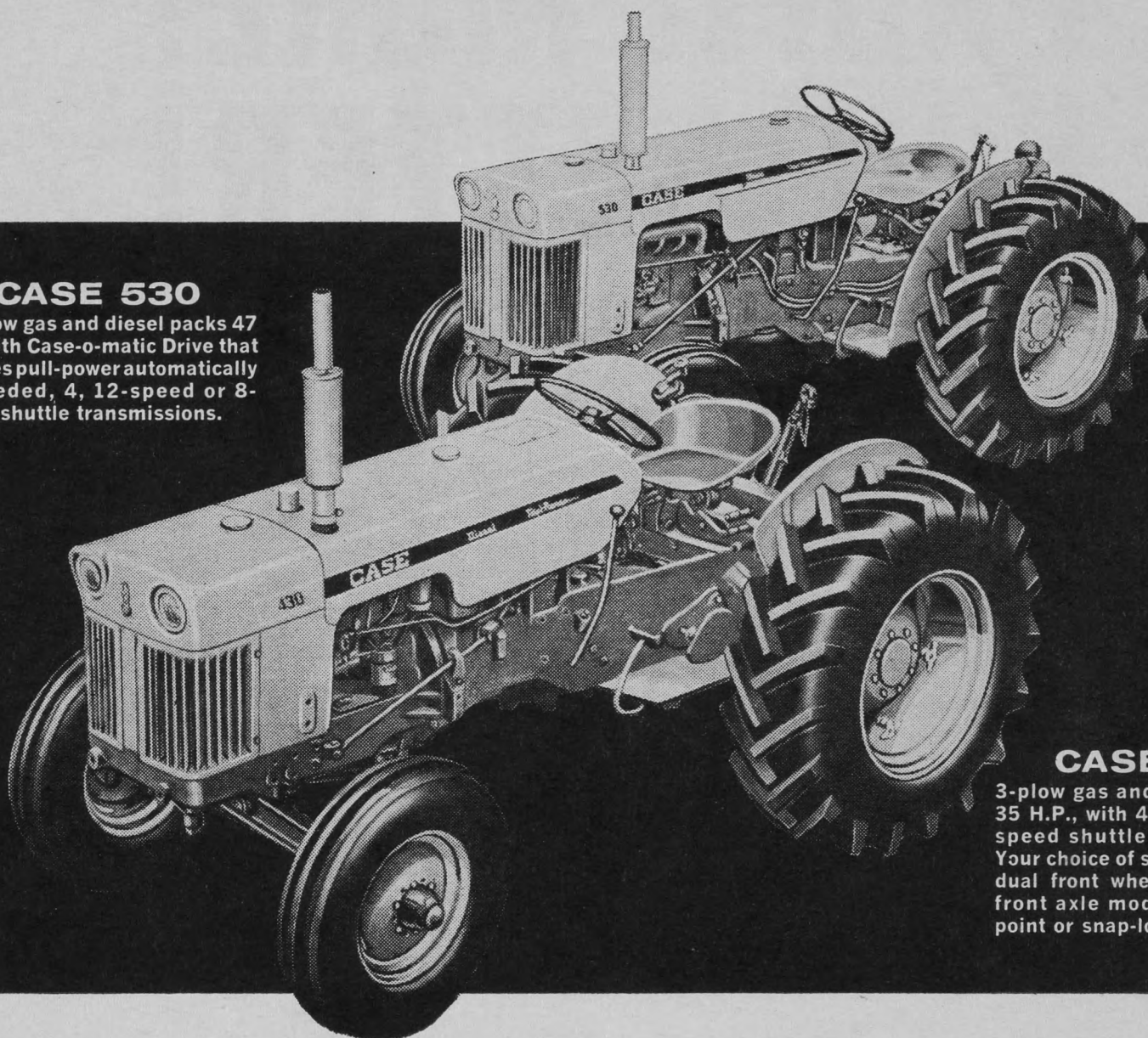
PRICE PROSPECTS FOR TURKEYS now appear only slightly less favorable for 1963 than in 1962, as prices of other meats will drift lower. But if output increases significantly, this could lead to markedly reduced prices and profits.

GRAIN MARKETINGS by farmers are about 50 per cent larger so far than they were a year ago. This is due to the much improved 1962 crops as well as empty storage space in the elevator system.

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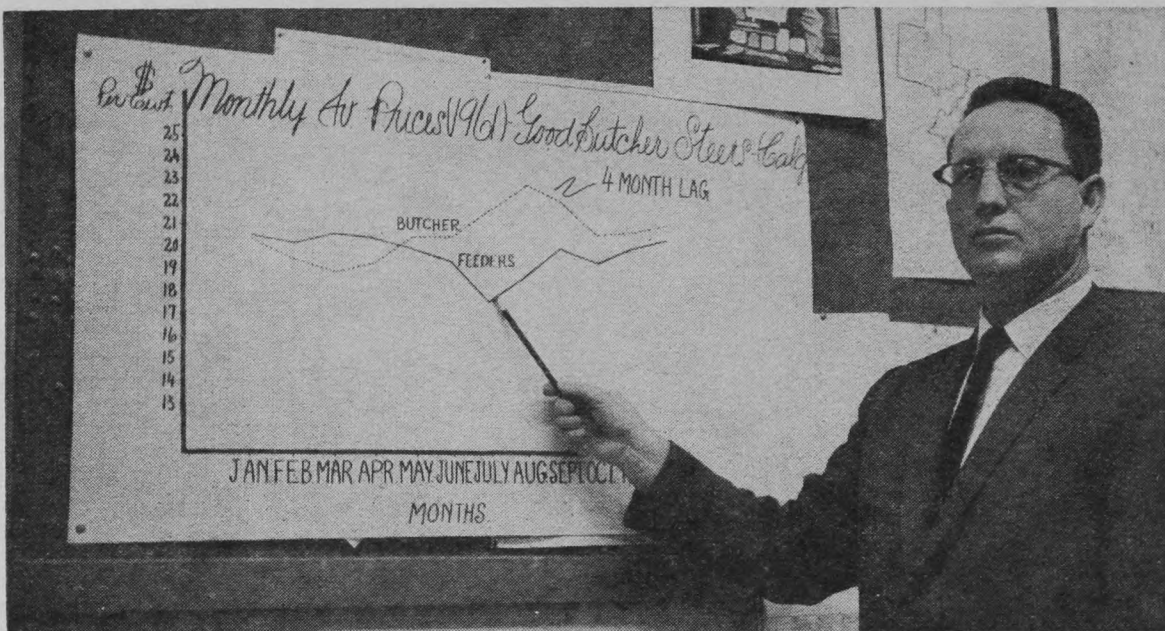
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What You Need to Know About ...



[Guide photo]

Glen Purnell

Feedlot Finishing

"Feedlot finishing of beef cattle is a matter of economics. You need a 'sharp pencil' because profit margins are narrow," says Dr. Glen Purnell, Director, Farm Economics Branch, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture

THERE are many economic factors to consider before starting a farm feedlot. Rough, slipshod guesses have no place in beef finishing today. Cattle and feed price fluctuations, feed conversion ratios, automation, balanced rations, feed additives, government policies and international trade patterns will all have an effect on your profits. The success of your enterprise will depend on the decisions you make from beginning to end. Any errors or omissions along the way will cost you money.

But more and more information is becoming available to help you make these decisions. Here are some of the "tools" at your finger tips: (1) results of the latest scientific and technical research on quality beef production, (2) details on price trends and fluctuations, and factors influencing them, (3) information on the feed, equipment and labor needed for producing these cattle, and (4) a systematic record-keeping program followed up with a "post mortem" analysis so you can pinpoint weak spots in your enterprise.

One of the most important points you must decide before entering the feedlot business is whether or not it fits into your current operation. If you have a goodly amount of home-grown grain and hay, and your hired help isn't kept fully busy all year around, you already have a head start on the fellow who must hire extra help and buy all his feed. The availability and price of feeder stock, and distance to markets, are

factors to consider too. Another important question, often overlooked, is, do you understand cattle and enjoy working with them?

AN integral part of every decision you must make is economics, and decisions involving economics are not made out of thin air. These decisions are reached by considering price relationships (ratios). The ratio of feed prices to each other will help you choose the feed which is cheapest and that will still do the task. For example, it takes about 550 lb. of barley and 630 lb. of hay to put 100 lb. on a beef steer. But it takes 610 lb. of oats and 630 lb. of hay to do the same job. (Cattle don't do as well on oats as on barley.) This means you can afford to pay about 10 per cent more *per pound* for barley than you can for oats.

There are three price relationships which occur fairly often in the cattle feedlot business. One of the most common is for the feeder price to be less than the cost of adding weight to animals, and the expected slaughter price to be somewhere between the two. The second is when the feeder price is less than the gain cost, and both are below the expected slaughter price. And the third price relationship is when the cost per pound of gain is less than either the feeder or slaughter price.

How do these relationships affect your profits when feeding heavy or light animals?

IN CASE 1, you are wise to buy animals that need a minimum of feeding to finish them into desirable slaughter grades, for you will lose on every pound gained in the feedlot, but make a profit on every pound of feeder sold. For instance, if you buy 800-lb. steers at 18 cents and can finish them by adding 200 lb. at a total variable cost of 30 cents a lb., you will have \$204 invested in each steer (\$60 in feed and \$144 in the steer). If the upgrade brought a price of 21 cents per lb., you'd receive \$210 for your 1,000-lb. steer, or a profit of \$6 per animal. If you bought lighter steers (say 600 lb.) under the same conditions, you would just break even.

IN CASE 2, it would still pay you to buy the heavier animals because more profit would be made on a lb. of feeder than on a lb. of feedlot gain.

BUT IN CASE 3, where per pound gain cost is below either feeder or slaughter price, it would be more profitable for you to buy lighter feeders. You might be able to make a profit even if slaughter price is below the feeder price.

Let's assume we have the same animal weights used in Cases 1 and 2, but with per lb. gain costs at 15 cents, and feeder and slaughter prices equal. An 800-lb. steer plus feeding would cost you \$174 (\$30 for feed, \$144 for the steer), and bring \$180, or a profit of \$6. The 600 lb. steer would cost you a total of \$138, and sell for \$144, which would also give a profit of \$6. However, the \$6 per animal profit on the lighter steer would represent a return of \$4.35 per \$100 invested, as compared with \$3.45 per \$100 invested on the other. This means the lighter steer would give you a 26 per cent greater return than you obtained from the heavier animal.

For any given feeding period it will pay you to feed as long as the total income obtained *more than pays for the added costs incurred by feeding*. You may not cover fixed or overhead costs during this feeding period, but all these costs must be covered in the long run if you're going to stay in business.

The size of your operation will become a factor here. This will depend on your abilities as a manager, your feed, labor and capital position.

Studies in various locations indicate that 200 head of steers fed annually will generally pay

Some Key Pointers . . .

✓ Knowledge of price relationships is essential to running a consistently successful feedlot operation.

✓ Find the cheapest feed combination that will give you the desired daily gains.

✓ Before deciding when to feed heavy or light animals, be sure you know the price of feeders, the expected slaughter price, and the cost of putting on a pound of gain. An understanding of the relationship between these price and cost factors will keep you out of trouble.

✓ Get help from a reputable commission agent if you are an inexperienced buyer.

✓ There has been more profit in feeding cross-breds and other common types of cattle in recent years.

✓ Generally it costs more to put a 100 lb. of gain on a heifer than on a steer, and fed heifers usually sell for less than steers.

✓ If you intend to market late, be sure the extra cost of holding your animals doesn't exceed the extra income you may obtain from price, weight and grade increases.

✓ As a general rule, the best time to sell fat steers is August, and the best time to buy replacements is during October and November.



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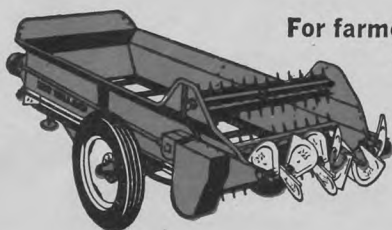
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expenses and return about \$3,000 a year for the operator's labor. For non-feed items, the cost may be three times as high for producers feeding 100 to 200 head per year, than for those feeding 5,000 head. This economy is gained through lower investment and labor costs per ton of feed fed, or per animal fed. It will pay you to operate your feedlot at near maximum capacity.

When running a feedlot it is important to keep your various costs in proportion. The cost ratios below will probably hold fairly steady for most operations:

- **Feed costs** should be 80 to 90 per cent of the total, divided as follows: grain 65 to 75 per cent, roughage 10 to 20 per cent, protein, salt and additives 15 per cent.

- **Variable costs** such as maintenance, repair, straw, death loss, vet services, labor, fuel and transportation, 8 to 12 per cent of the total.

- **Fixed costs** like depreciation, taxes, interest on investment, and insurance, 2 to 5 per cent of the total.

In considering costs, you must decide whether you intend to operate your lot by hand labor or machinery, and what ration you will feed. If one machine and one man can do as much work as five men, which combination should you use? It all depends on the relative costs. If the cost of mixing and distributing by mechanical means is less, then it will pay to buy the machine. When it comes to selecting a ration, find the cheapest feed combination that will give you the desired daily gains.

SELECTING the right weight, class, grade and sex of animals to feed can affect profits too. In recent years, there has been more profit in feeding crossbreds and other common types of cattle. Lower quality cattle can be bought thinner and thus they increase their weight more rapidly. Again, the ratio between buying and selling price is higher for this grade of slaughter animal than for better quality cattle.

Sex, too, is a factor. It generally costs more to put 100 lb. of gain on a heifer than on a steer. In fact, heifer calves need about 20 lb. more grain and hay per 100 lb. of gain than steer calves. Yearling heifers require 25 lb. more feed than yearling steers for the same gain. Thus, it costs more to put meat on heifers, and the end product usually sells for about \$2 per 100 lb. less.

When buying animals you should be aware of the importance of purchase price, shrinkage, transportation costs, inspection fees and commission. If you haven't had experience in buying, get in touch with a reputable commission agent and work with him while he selects them. A few dollars spent learning the game will be repaid many times over in the long run.

How to finance your feedlot enterprise is a problem. Credit requirements are often very high in beef feeding. Never borrow money for such an enterprise unless you know the use of the money will at least pay the cost of its use—the interest. Because the risk in beef feeding is relatively high, you'll have to keep

your estimated income down to a figure you're fairly certain the enterprise will return.

DECIDING on how long to feed is another question. This will depend on market conditions and feed supplies—also on your need for money. A feeder should never feed animals to the point where the cost of putting on an extra 50 lb. exceeds the possible returns from this 50 lb. As cattle are fattened, their value may be increased by one or two factors. First, as the weight increases, so does the total value of the animal. Second, the sale price may increase with extra finish if this finish adds to carcass yield and grade. To put it into a workable formula: Increase in value per head from raising the grade from "Good" to "Choice" is equal to (the added weight × "Choice" price) + the premium paid for "Choice" over "Good" × weight of the animal before extra finish was added.

Here is an example. You have an animal which weighs 850 lb. and will grade "Good." But, you want to add 50 lb. finish so it will grade "Choice."

The "Choice" price is \$0.27 per lb.

The "Good" price is \$0.25 per lb.

The premium is \$0.02 per lb.

Therefore, your increase per head will be:

$(50 \times .27) + (.02 \times 850) = \30.50

In estimating whether you should feed out to a higher grade, you must consider the risk of a price drop while the extra finish is being added. At present price relationships for every 100 lb. weight increase, the cost of feed per pound of gain goes up about 2 cents.

When you decide to sell be sure to use every available source of information. Judge how your cattle compare with the animals sold and quoted in the various categories. Remember, there is a seasonal price pattern in all classes of beef cattle, although these have been less pronounced in recent years. Heavy shipments to market in the early spring and fall months generally cause prices to fall in these periods. As a rule, the best time to sell fat steers is August, and the best time to buy replacements is during October and November. If you intend to market late, be sure the extra cost of holding your animals doesn't exceed the additional income you may obtain from price, weight and grade increases.

Before you decide whether you will sell direct to a packer, via auction market or through a commission agent, compare the following items in each alternative: (1) price bid or expected, (2) shrinkage conditions, (3) transportation costs, (4) commission fees, (5) yardage and feed costs, (6) inspection fees, (7) sorting conditions expected by the buyer, (8) insurance, (9) your time involved, and (10) the risk of price change and/or losses through death or crippling.

While considering how to get the best returns for your efforts, don't discount the value of the tons of manure your feedlot produces. —C.V.F.

The Nova Scotia Dutch

Dutch immigrants, aided by a unique settlement program, are giving the province's farm economy a noteworthy boost

by **DON BARON**

Field Editor

"WE couldn't speak English when we first arrived in Canada," the attractive fair-haired woman with a flashing smile was explaining, "so the first thing we did was to buy a radio. We turned it on too, and before long, we began to understand some of the words."

It was mid-afternoon tea time on the farm of Cornelis Vanderberge. His wife was recalling, in clear, precise English, as the family sat around the kitchen table in their modest farm home at Debert, N.S., the difficult and lonely months after they migrated from Holland to Canada. But those times are behind them now. Their work and perseverance are paying off.

Cornelis, who worked as a hired man when he came to this country less than a decade ago, was soon able to get a government loan, and buy



Mid-morning coffee break at the Cornelis Vanderberges. Teen-aged Elizabeth and Jack, and their parents, take time to relax with Dick Geense—a N.S. Land Settlement Board supervisor. [Gulde photos]

a farm. Now, he has finished building a three-storey poultry house that was left half-finished by the previous farm occupant. He has a 2,000-hen laying flock in it, including a flock of breeders kept under contract for a local hatchery. He grows 5 or 6 acres of vegetables too, delivering them to local stores himself. His work is beginning to give him the standard of living he wants.

It's a story of courage and hard work. But it is one that has been repeated many times in Nova Scotia in recent years; one that was made possible because two governments worked together to develop one of the most unusual land settlement programs in history.

It is the governments of Holland and of Nova Scotia that are involved.

Both of them had much to gain. Nova Scotia had a pressing need for people with the vision and energy to go onto farms in the province and build them into thriving enterprises. The Netherlands was a country that was overcrowded. Its government needed to find a place where some of its people could settle and build new homes.

The two governments got together, and in 1956, signed The Netherlands Agreement. Under it, the Netherlands' Government agreed to guarantee loans, which were made by the N.S. Farm Loan Board, to settlers coming from Holland. It didn't put up any of its own money—it just guaranteed the loans.

The program has yielded results. In the interval, 227 immigrants from Holland have settled on Nova Scotia farms, 114 of them under the Agreement.

But the success of the program can be measured in another way too.

Assistant Farm Loan Board Director Ed McPhee points out: "Look at the Antigonish area. It was depressed. People were losing hope, and abandoning their farms. Then, the Dutch came in. They knew how to work hard, and to plan. They tried techniques like loose housing for cattle. They had the courage to specialize, building up big hog, and poultry, and dairy enterprises. They made use of credit. In fact, they not only helped themselves, but they provided leadership to other farmers too.

"They brought such enthusiasm to farming that one of the big jobs of our Farm Loan Board Supervisors is to keep them from going overboard—to keep their plans for expansion under control.

"There is no pessimism about the future of farming, among these people," McPhee adds.



Vanderberge in the midst of a breeding flock he keeps under contract for a local hatchery.

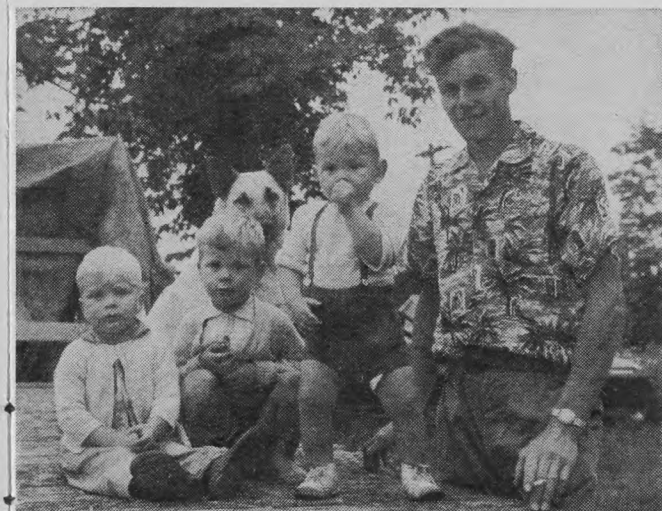
But while these immigrants have provided leadership to native Nova Scotians, in many ways, McPhee hastens to point out, "it hasn't been a one-way street. The newcomers have learned a lot from local farmers too, who were familiar with the area and with the ways of this country."

Here is how the loan program works, under The Netherlands Agreement. Settlers who have been in Canada for 2 years can be given a loan totaling the full appraised value of the farm. They must pay down a sum of cash equal to one-quarter of the value of the real estate to be used toward the purchase of stock and equipment.

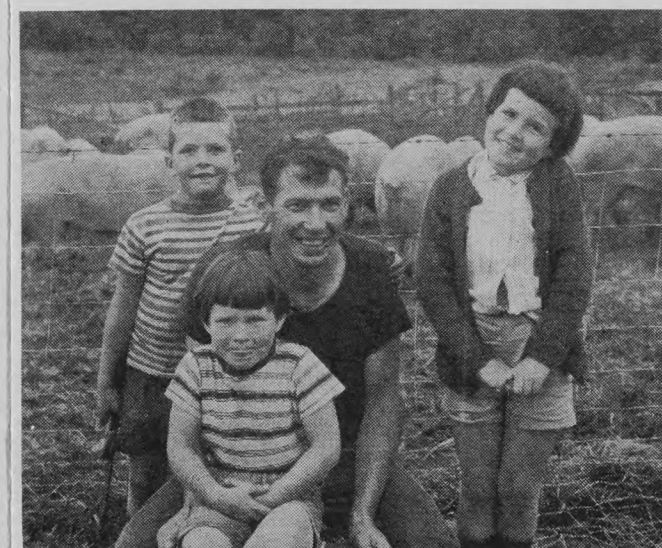
VANDERBERGE is one of the settlers who is making the grade. But there are dozens more. For instance, Winston Bokma, who is now farming at Shubenacadie, was raised on a dairy farm in his own country. He graduated from an agricultural school there. In 1956, when he was 19 years old, he and a chum came out to Canada together, more as a gay adventure, than a serious attempt at settlement.

They found, in Nova Scotia, a land of opportunity. They worked where they could at first, with a relentless energy and enthusiasm. When one job would end, they would search for another. They soon met a local farmer who was anxious to retire. He was attracted to the boys by their energy, and they were soon managing his farm. Before long, the farm was sold to them.

(Please turn to next page)



W. Bokma finds Canada a good place to raise a family and a land of opportunity for farmers.



Joe Vander Riet and his good-looking children. He is building up a 40-sow swine herd in N.S.

The boys had practically no cash, but the farm had a dairy herd and a fluid milk contract, and they began paying from their monthly receipts.

It was 1957, when the boys started farming, and Winston soon returned home to the Netherlands and claimed a bride there. Since then, each has taken over a farm under much the same conditions.

Winston has 115 cleared acres, a 40-cow dairy herd, and a fluid milk contract. He works his land like he works himself—full speed ahead. He bought 25 tons of fertilizer last year.

He has broken 25 acres of new land in the past 3 years as part of his expansion program. He has built a new hog barn which handles 500 or more feeder hogs at a time. He pays premium prices to get quality feeder pigs too, and is averaging 70 per cent A grade carcasses.

MOST unusual immigrant this reporter visited was undoubtedly Joe Vander Riet, whose farm is at Shubenacadie. Joe is a lithe and muscular young man who was raised in a town in Holland, attended a tropical agricultural school to round

out his formal education, and then went to the Dutch East Indies as a senior man in one of the big Dutch-owned plantations there.

He and his young wife lived and worked at the plantation for 8 years. It was a good life. They had servants and gardeners. But the political situation gradually worsened. The workers on the plantation became more and more difficult to deal with. When Joe and his family returned home after 8 years, they decided not to return to the plantation.

Instead, they struck out for Canada with their small family, to start all over again. They came with what money they had saved. Joe worked as a hired man for a time, but he found it was costing him more to live than he was earning. He decided quickly to buy a farm before all his money was gone. He got a loan from the Settlement Board, bought a place, and began.

"We had to lower our living standard, and this wasn't easy," he recalls. "We moved into the old house. It had few facilities, and we had little money."

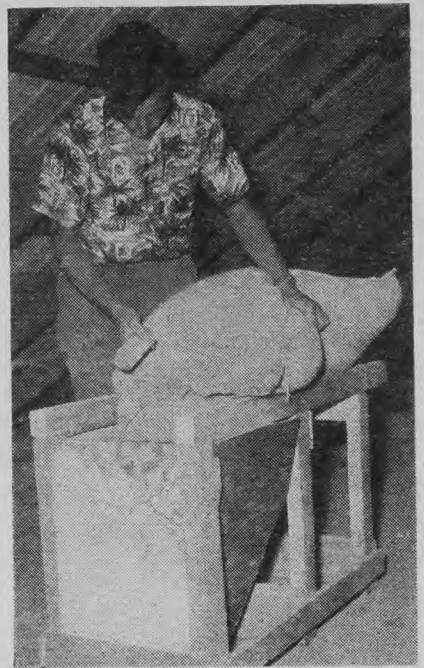
But good humor and hard work are beginning to pay off now. He has a 20-cow Holstein herd, and a fluid milk contract. He has remodeled a building into a farrowing unit, to handle the 25 sows. He has plans to increase that sow herd too. He is confident that the most difficult times are behind him.

WILLIAM BOERTJES, at Lower Debert, is another immigrant. Boertjes worked for 20 years in Holland, farming 15 acres, and delivering milk to housewives. Then, in 1953, the dikes went out, and his area was struck by a huge flood. He had considered migrating for 20 years. He decided to do it then.

He headed for Nova Scotia, soon got a loan from the N.S. Farm Loan Board, and bought a farm with 95 cleared acres. Since then, he has cleared 7 or 8 additional acres, and bought another 25.

Boertjes and his youngest son, John, are building their farm together. They have a 25-sow swine herd, and sell weaner pigs to a neighbor. They keep 15 to 20 milk cows, and sell cream. They are building a new cow stable and hog barn.

And to further boost their income, they are trying some novel new ideas. They grow a couple of acres of early potatoes each year, sprouting them out in trays in the stable,



Bokma uses light, home-made platform with funnel to ease job of dumping feed to hog self-feeders below. Platform is moved to chutes.

in early spring, until a stout green shoot about 3 inches long develops. Then, they sow these sets by hand, in the earliest field on the farm. With luck, the crop will be ready to dig weeks before the regular crop, when prices should be high.

For a man who started over again, after working 20 years in his native country, Boertjes is making rapid progress, and is well content.

Boertjes' five oldest children are well confirmed as Canadians today—they have all been married here.

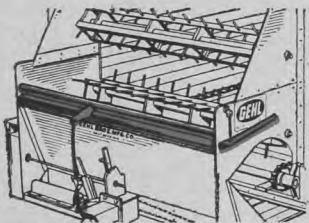
Despite the general success of this huge settlement program in Nova Scotia, there have been a few problems. Ed McPhee points out that these have sometimes come to the surface in the communities involved. Native born Canadians have at times resented the newcomers. The newcomers have sometimes seemed to snub Canadian groups and customs. At times, they have restricted their social life to groups essentially of other immigrants.

But time and a few of the more far-sighted people in both the native-born and immigrant groups are helping to eliminate these frictions. The children of the immigrants are being educated in Canadian schools. Some are going to agricultural colleges. There is no question but that these settlers are making a real contribution to Canada. They are helping themselves as they do it, too. V

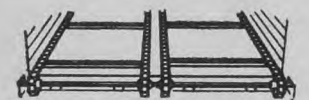
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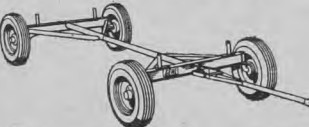
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Giant-sized loads, rough ground, and mile after mile of crop hauling... all in a day's work for the Gehl Self-Unloading Forage Box. Gehl Boxes take it... they're built to last. That's why more farmers buy Gehl than any other self unloading forage box.

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D. N. JAMIESON & SON LTD., 791-3 Erin St., Winnipeg, Manitoba



William Boertjes and son John work together completing their new barn. He farmed in Holland for 20 years before coming to Canada.

[Guide photos]

Breakthrough in Farm Business Analysis

ONTARIO farmers who send their 1962 account books to the Ontario Agricultural College this winter will be getting back a new kind of report, resulting from an entirely new system of analysis.

The reason? Starting January 1, 1963, the new electronic computer at the College has been put to work in analyzing farm business records.

Here is how the new system works. When a farmer sends his account book to the O.A.C., the book is first checked and balanced. Then it is analyzed for those factors likely to affect the farmer's profits, and a report is prepared. These last two steps used to take highly trained personnel about 3½ hours to complete. The computer does them in 3½ minutes.

This development will benefit co-operating farmers in several ways. The report which is based on computer tabulations will give each farmer a clear summary of his program for the year. It will list the results of his total farm operation, and break it down into various enterprises so he can spot any weaknesses at a glance, and see where to look for ways to improve his profit picture. The report will be back into his hands in plenty of time for him to make his major production decisions before seeding time, too.

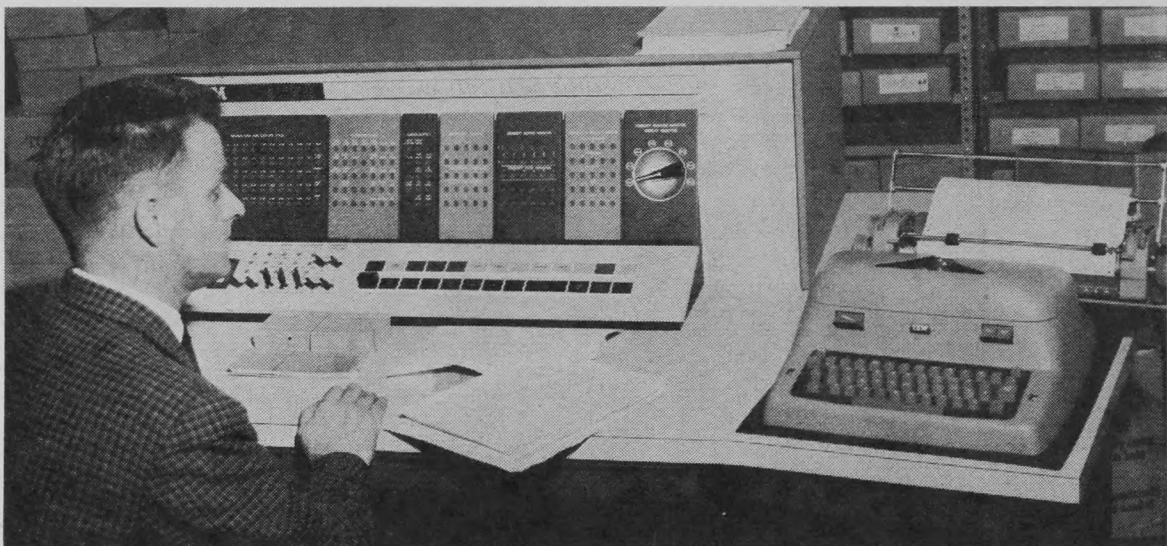
This new system of analysis has one other real advantage. Now that the cost-price squeeze is hitting more and more farmers, the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is making farm management a priority program. As a result, interest in farm bookkeeping is growing by leaps and bounds. In 1960, 548 farm account books were analyzed at the College. In 1961, this had doubled to 1,034. In 1963, about 1,500 books are expected to arrive at Guelph for

analysis. The speed of the computer system will allow the College to keep up with this expanding demand.

It is a system which was developed by a team of workers, but Prof. D. H. Plaunt of the Department of Agricultural Economics led the way. In addition to assisting farmers this spring, Prof. Plaunt predicts the system has tremendous possibilities for the future. "This can open many new doors in farm management," he states. "Things we have always wanted to do, but couldn't do by hand methods, can now be done on the computer. This will make it possible to help farmers develop still better bookkeeping and management techniques in the months and years ahead."—D.R.B. ✓



[Guide photo]
Prof. D. H. Plaunt, who has devised a system of analyzing farm account books with a computer.



[Federated Colleges photo]
Ernie Etter watches the Guelph computer in action. It puts through a set of farm records in 3½ minutes.

Editorial Report

Tobacco Board Falters

IT was back in 1957 that Ontario tobacco growers fought and won the vote that enabled them to establish a marketing board, and thus take control, in an organized way, of the growing and selling of one of the most valuable farm crops in the country. In the 5 years since, the Board has held fast to a two-point program of keeping a tight rein on tobacco acreage, and of selling the entire crop at auction. Despite some increase in total production, largely caused by higher yields, the program has brought growers a handsome return. It has pushed up prices to much higher levels than before, and it has been able to maintain those price levels.

In effect, the Board brought prosperity to its members. It retained strong support from them as a result, and won the acclaim of farm leaders and others who support the marketing board principle.

Despite this achievement, it has become apparent in recent weeks that all is not well in the industry. The troubles began to come to light when the 1962 crop was put up for auction last fall. Sales were draggy. Some of the tobacco failed to bring a bid at the listed minimum prices. The growers' Board reacted quickly. It shut down the auction, and dashed off for help to the provincial government, under whose legislation it operates.

The Board did win a victory of sorts too. It won Ontario Government backing for a plan to

stabilize the market. The Board would deduct 2 cents per pound off all the tobacco sold at auction this year, and use this fund, which should total three million dollars or more, to buy up any tobacco that failed to sell to regular buyers. The Government agreed to guarantee any loans negotiated by the Board for this purpose. Once the Board had Government backing, and had reached agreement with buyers on a few other points of dispute, it reopened the tobacco auction before Christmas.

BUT during the time this settlement was being reached it became evident that deeper problems remained in the industry. One observer put his finger on a crucial point, when he suggested, "The old sores aren't healing."

A visit to the tobacco-growing area reveals how right he is. Despite an interval of over 5 years since the heated campaign leading up to the establishment of the Board, growers and buyers seem to be as far apart as ever. Producers and their Board sit in one camp, buyers in another. A working relationship of trust between the two has yet to be established.

"Buyers have us over a barrel," complained one Board official. "They know we have to sell our crop. We are too vulnerable."

On the other hand, buyers complain that they now have no say in such vital decisions as how

much tobacco will be grown each year. As a result, they say, they no longer feel a responsibility to take all the tobacco off the market. They buy what they want at the best price they can achieve. Growers can do what they like with the rest.

The real problem today is that the industry is divided, lacks purpose and leadership.

It is the Government again that is moving to deal with this. It has appointed a Marketing Enquiry Committee to delve into all phases of the tobacco industry. The Committee is strengthened by having as one of its members a representative of a firm of accountants and business management specialists. Its job will be to pinpoint the problems of the industry, and to recommend action to deal with them.

Once the Enquiry Committee's report is handed down, the time will be ripe for the producers' Marketing Board to act with decisiveness. If it fails to act, the stage will undoubtedly be set for the Government to step in and take further control of the industry. It is a prospect that the Government will hardly relish. But if producers default their responsibility to provide leadership, not simply to their own growers, but to the industry as a whole, the Government will have little choice.

The tobacco industry has made astonishing growth in its short lifetime in Canada. Its future can well be one of continued growth. But that growth will not take place if the various segments of the industry are locked in battle among themselves. ✓

by **DON BARON**
Field Editor

Keeping LOCAL GOVERNMENT in step with the times

Here's a scheme for replacing municipalities with regions and counties, and allowing local options on school units and rural-urban integration

by **RICHARD COBB**
Field Editor

WHETHER we like it or not, the old days have gone. Some of the old intimacy of the small rural community may have been lost, but something has been gained as better communications have broken down the old isolation. Caught up in this tide of change, the little old schoolhouse, so close to the hearts of rural people and never very far from their homes, cannot cope by itself with the kind of education that is now demanded. And, as new horizons open up, rural people cannot be expected to settle for less than their cousins in the cities and larger towns enjoy. There is no turning back. The pattern of life changes, and local government must keep in step if it is to survive. This is the reasoning behind a major reshuffle that has just begun in Saskatchewan.

Dr. Meyer Brownstone, the province's deputy minister of municipal affairs, puts it this way: "The existing system of local government is, generally speaking, unable to handle the services required in a changing environment. Some units tend to be so small as to be ineffective.

"At the same time, any reorganization must recognize the role of local government in our threefold system—Federal, provincial, and local. We must base the changes on widespread participation in government, while, at the same time, providing more effective service.

"But, if we support efficiency, we are pressed toward larger units of government, and it becomes more difficult to follow the democratic principle of widespread participation. A middle course must be found."

After thorough studies, and seeking the views of many of the people involved, the Saskatchewan Local Government Continuing Committee decided on what is known as the "county-regional" system of local government. But, first, they had to consider what was meant by a community. If a post office is the basis for a community, there are thousands of them. If neuro-surgical services are the base, the province has only two communities, centered on Regina and Saskatoon. On the provincial government level, there is only one community. But, in between the extremes, there is an infinite number of types of community.

To cut the problem down to size, it was considered that a local government unit should be sufficiently large for educational and municipal services, using the map to find appropriate boundaries. They studied three sizes—13, 24.4 and 47.3 townships per unit — and made their



Meyer Brownstone indicates on a map how larger school units fit into the new regional pattern.

choice according to the needs of effective local government. This led them to choose 47.3 townships as an average size, which would make a total of 66 local government units for the province.

"This was the theoretical approach," says Dr. Brownstone. "Then we had to test it and obtain local reactions. We did this in three ways. Our staff made informal contacts with people, then put the inquiry on a formal basis at public consultations in each area, and, more recently, our Municipal Commission has spent a year investigating the placing of boundaries. On the whole, it was found that the proposed boundaries were quite acceptable to the various communities. So the theoretical approach worked fairly well in practice."

WHAT are the factors, other than personal ones, which need to be considered in re-organizing local government units? Meyer Brownstone has outlined three of them:

"The basic question is the size of the unit," he says. "As an example, modern road machinery and professional skills need to be used more effectively. A foreman who is capable of administering X miles of roads may be working at present in a municipality which has X-minus miles of roads. Obviously, the scale of operation needs to be adequate.

"Another consideration is the need to integrate local services which interlock but are under separate authorities. As a result of big changes in agriculture, with a reduction in the number of farms and a lowering of rural population, centralization of schools becomes logical. This also involves the need to improve standards of education. But, having made this change, we are faced with a close relationship between roads (transportation) and schools. By the same token, we find that hospitals, libraries, and recreation also have a vital bearing on the road system. Services such as these provide a broad basis for moving toward integration.

"The third major consideration involves the placing of the boundaries—we might call it the 'spatial requirement' of the local government unit. The most effective unit is related to the community and its functions, whether those functions are concerned with its social life, its physical make-up, planning, or administration. But a situation can arise where the spatial structure may cut across municipal boundaries, with the result that parents may have no say in the administration of the school attended by their children. This is an argument in favor of the larger unit, which truly represents the people within its jurisdiction."

After taking these three considerations into account, it becomes clear that setting the size of the unit is more easily said than done. Items

THE COUNTY-REGIONAL SYSTEM

A group of counties would make up a region, thus forming two basic levels of local government, with a local option as to whether education should come under a third authority, or be absorbed by the county government.

Regional government would administer those services considered to benefit from large-scale operation (health and welfare) and would supplement some county functions, such as planning and recreation.

A town or city could become an urban county, but would have the right to decide whether to set up a separate authority for education.

The recommendations of the Local Government Continuing Committee for allocating responsibilities at the different levels are as follows:

REGION

Public health, medical care, social welfare, public hospitals, recreation, planning.

COUNTY . . . or . . . MODIFIED COUNTY	URBAN COUNTY . . . or . . . TOWN/CITY
General government, public works, agricultural improvement, protection of persons and property, recreation and community services, community planning, education.	General government, public works, protection of persons and property, recreation and community services, sanitation and waste removal, water, sewer and other utilities, community planning, education.
Same as County, except that Education is under separate authority.	Same as Urban County except that Education is under separate authority.
LARGER SCHOOL UNIT Education.	TOWN/CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT Education.

such as education, roads, health and welfare, and agriculture may share some interests, but they all have different standards and different technical requirements. So priorities have to be established and, more than that, some activities are better carried out on a larger scale than others. This led to the recommendation for a second tier of local government, making up the county-regional system. Dr. Brownstone explains:

"The two tiers may be linked through the electoral system. Ten counties, say, would control the regional government through representatives chosen from their elected members. Examples of this exist already in the Saskatchewan health regions, each of which consists of 20 to 30 municipalities. Alternatively, the region could have its own individual electoral system.

THE effect of increasing the size of government units to take in counties and regions might seem to many people to be a means of destroying local independence. But, according to Meyer Brownstone, the introduction of larger units will tend to have the opposite effect.

"The main threat to independence arises when local government is not effective. If that happens, centralization, or control by a higher level of government, will tend to increase. We are hoping to reverse or arrest that trend, and to build up local government through policies which will give them more to do, and with less interference from the provincial government. A province is constitutionally responsible for local government, but it can set up a system with or without elaborate controls.

"For example, larger educational districts can permit a relaxation of centralized controls as compared with local school districts, with the province's role changing from inspection to an advisory position. In fact, we hope that the new local authorities will consider employing their own school superintendents. A similar recommendation has been made for employment of ag. reps."

One of the key questions at any level of government is finance. It has been stated quite bluntly in reports on the county-regional system that the objective is not to save money but to improve services; to make the system more economical in the sense of getting more value for the available money. Along with this goes the need to make property taxation, the main source of revenue, more progressive.

"There needs to be a wholesale reform of land assessment, both rural and urban," Dr. Brownstone says. "The basic approach to land productivity, essentially wheat, is no longer appropriate. An attempt should be made to organize assessment regionally on the basis of land use, not by quarter-sections but by treating the farm as a whole. This would entail virtually a yearly check on each farm, rather than at the present 10-year intervals.

"We would aim to make the tax rate progressive, which would mean it would not be the same for the small unit as for the larger one, not according to mill rate but on assess-

ment. At the same time, grants to municipalities would follow the principles of equalization.

IT is clear that the proposed changes in local government are of a fundamental nature. Very few of them could be introduced immediately, and the local government unit would need to show that it could undertake its new responsibilities. Meyer Brownstone lists the various stages as follows:

Stage 1—This will be completed shortly with the setting up of the boundaries, following revisions by the Municipal Advisory Commission. Municipal school units will be established, but they can exist on the map without actually functioning.

Stage 2—School units will adjust to the new boundaries established by order-in-council. This is the first practical step.

Stage 3—Each area may petition for, and vote for or against, the formation of either a municipal or county system within the new boundaries. If the county is preferred, one council will take over school administration and local government.

Meanwhile, the regional level of local government will be established. But this can proceed independently of basic municipal organization.

Stage 4—Urban and rural areas may amalgamate, but this is left entirely to their own discretion.

A good reason for integrating rural and urban authorities is common interest. The town community has a vital interest in rural roads; the farmer has an interest in the town as a place of business, education, recreation, and possibly as a place to live. Add to this the tendency of local services, churches, consumer co-operatives, and grain companies to organize their activities on the basis of regional boundaries, and the case for rural-urban integration makes even more sense. But there will be no compulsion.

WHAT Saskatchewan is aiming for is something like the Ontario county system, but with the advantage of being able to start from scratch and to design the counties to meet current needs. One important aspect of the preparation for reorganizing local government has been consultation at the local level. Thousands of people to be affected by the changes had the opportunity to take part in discussions.

"This is most important," says Dr. Brownstone. "Changes must be designed to serve people, not the reverse. The aim is to develop more effective services for people through the larger units.

"From the point of view of provincial administration, larger units have advantages, too. Until the new boundaries were set up, there were about 300 municipalities and hundreds of urban units. Under the new system, there will be only 66 regional local government units dealing directly with the province.

"We can also see emerging a possible need to integrate some provincial government activities as they relate to administration, finance, boundaries, and the structure of local government. While a number

of government departments are involved, their functions become interwoven. It would not be surprising if we were to see some attempt to co-ordinate these more closely."

And what about the relationship of individuals with the larger unit? Obviously, he will be less likely to know his councillors as he did in the smaller unit, but there is a compensating advantage in that local matters should receive more objective consideration by the larger unit. Also, if the county system is adopted, the individual will need to deal with one authority only, whether for education or the services provided by local government.

Adjustment, however necessary, is never easy, but Meyer Brownstone sees the coming changes as a means of strengthening the democratic system.

"If we cannot grapple successfully with our local problems, then how can we contend with the pressing problems which involve all communities and all people throughout the world?" he asks. "It is up to us to demonstrate that we can handle our problems within the context of our own democratic system. Local government is so important to our society generally, it will have widespread and beneficial effects beyond the borders of this province. V

It Is GOD'S PEACE Shining From Their Eyes!



You may not see any merit in confessing your sins to a priest, as Catholics do.

Perhaps you think as some do, that it is a humiliating practice which Catholics themselves would not observe if the Church did not require them to do so. And you may well wonder what effect, if any, such confession has upon the spiritual life of the individual.

We suggest that you turn the pages of your Bible to John 20:21-23 and read Christ's commission to the Apostles: "Whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven them; whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained."

We might cite the fact that Christ, in this command, instituted the Sacrament of Penance, or Confession, and that Catholics all over the world have been going to Confession for the 1900 years since. We might point out that ALL Christians observed this Sacrament for the first 15 centuries of Christendom.

But instead we invite you to look into and study the faces of the throngs of people coming out of Catholic churches everywhere in the dusk of a late Saturday afternoon. The sense of guilt which may have clouded their features going in is no longer there... for their sins have been forgiven and the light of God's peace shines from their eyes!

Confessing our sins to another human being may indeed appear to be a humiliating thing. But if only a question of personal pride were involved, we should have to admit that the sins themselves are surely more humiliating than the confession of them. For Catholics, this inward humiliation—

this sense of guilt—is overcome by God's promised forgiveness, conferred through the Sacrament which His divine Son instituted for that purpose.

If you are not a Catholic and have never been to Confession, you cannot appreciate the joy that a true

Confession can bring to the heart of a human being. You cannot imagine the load it can lift from a tortured mind. You cannot realize the influence it can have on your life in every sphere.

Nothing in Holy Scripture is more specific, more positive, than Christ's instruction concerning confession and forgiveness of sin. And even though you may not wish to follow the example of your Catholic neighbor in this respect, we think you will be tremendously interested in a pamphlet on The Sacrament of Penance. We will be glad to send you a copy free on request. And nobody will call on you. Write today—ask for Pamphlet No. CY-46.

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EMPHASIS

ON

MANAGEMENT

by **ALEX B. WEIR**
Edmonton Lawyer

Illustrated by **PIERRE**

WHO makes the decisions on your farm? Is more than one person involved? And if so, how are differences of opinion settled? These are worthwhile questions. Obviously, a one-man decision is the simplest, but it is not necessarily the best. Equally clearly, if more than one makes decisions, and each does as he pleases, the result could be about as effective as two tractors hitched to the same piece of equipment and driven off in different directions—the equipment would probably be torn to pieces.

The fact is that many Canadian farms could become more profitable if management decisions were properly organized. In some cases, a close look may show how a farm could earn more dollars by making certain adjustments. In others, the final decisions may require help from an economist, an accountant, or a lawyer. To illustrate, let us consider some of the ways in which farms are managed.

Most Canadian farms are operated as a family business. Each member of the family pitches in to do his or her share of the total volume of work that must be performed. Even children of pre-school age are given their fair share of the chores.

Although each member of the family works, the farm is often owned and controlled solely by the head of the family. Perhaps, in some specific instances, this dictatorial type of ownership and control may be advisable. But it usually should be avoided, particularly where there are one or more industrious sons over 21 years of age working full-time on the farm.

For some farms, a partnership agreement may best organize the control of management. In other instances, it may be advisable for a company to be created in order to run the farming operation most efficiently. Before a final decision is made concerning the suitability of a partnership agreement or the creation of a company for any specific farm, a lawyer and an accountant should be contacted. However, some general principles concerning partnership and company law should be kept in mind even during the preliminary family discussions.

MANAGEMENT DIFFERENCES

A partnership may be defined as the relationship between two or more persons who are engaged in a common business with a view to profit. It is founded on personal confidence and so the law demands that the utmost of good faith be exercised at all times by the individual partners.



A partner must account to his fellow partners for any private profit he is able to realize as a result of his membership in the firm. In fact, a partner cannot even transfer his share in the partnership so as to give another person all his rights as a partner. Actually, a partnership is automatically ended when one of the partners dies or resigns from the partnership.

A company may be defined, on the other hand, as a group of persons who have the ability of acting, for various purposes, as an individual. In other words, a company is considered to be a person in the eyes of the law. In some rare instances a provincial or federal government may even incorporate an individual for certain purposes. For instance, the manager of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development was created into a corporate sole by the Alberta Government. This corporate sole has powers comparable to those of any company engaged in irrigation development that is actually owned and controlled by numerous shareholders.

The management reins of a company are held by the elected directors. The directors can decide most company policies and also hire the employees. The employees in turn put the company policies into action by performing the regular routine company business. The supreme power of the directors is only subject to the will of the

shareholders. The shareholders not only vote in the directors but their prior permission must be obtained by the directors for some major policy decisions.

Thus the shareholders ultimately control every company. Each share allows the holder thereof one vote at any company meeting. Thus an individual holding 51 per cent of the voting shares of a company would ultimately control the complete operation of that company. This would permit a father to ultimately control a farming company, even if he had permitted his two sons to own a total of 49 per cent of the voting shares.

This division of control could be set up similarly in a partnership. But in the case of the company the operation is not ended either by the death or retirement of any shareholder. In fact, a farming company could last for generations.

PROFIT AND LIABILITY

A partner's share of the net profits of a venture will depend upon the agreed percentage split. If, for some reason or another, the profit division has not been previously determined, the partners will share equally. A partner receiving 10 per cent of the net profits would be expected to absorb 10 per cent of any small loss suffered by the partnership. However, in a lawsuit a creditor may obtain judgment against all of the partners jointly and severally. Consequently, a partner who is merely sharing 10 per cent of the net profits may be forced to pay 90 per cent or even 100 per cent of a large loss suffered by the partnership. This could quite easily occur if the partner sharing 10 per cent of the net profits had a great deal of wealth while the partner sharing 90 per cent of the profits in the partnership was practically penniless.

The shareholders of a company will receive interest on their investment in the company in accordance with the type of shares held. Shareholders desiring a steady return on their investment will probably buy "preferred shares." The speculator or those people wanting to exert some control in a company will probably buy "common shares" that have voting privileges. The value of these common shares usually depends upon the net worth of the company.

For a farmer wishing to turn over the management reins completely to his sons, while at the same time providing a sound retirement plan for himself, debenture shares could be created. This would give the sons the incentive to work hard and increase the value of the farm company, for their father's interest would be fixed according to the original agreed value of these debenture shares. The father would have a guaranteed income for life represented by the interest bearing on these debenture shares. Furthermore, all of the farm company's assets would have to be put up to secure the value of these debenture shares.

Unlike a partnership, the shareholders in a company can only personally lose the amount of money that they invested in their shares. This limited liability feature often enables many young farmers to obtain the necessary money for capital expansion. Certainly the person who invested this money would not have to worry about losing all his personal fortune, which could theoretically happen if he invested in a partnership and the courts ruled him to be a partner.

POWER TO CONTRACT

A partner can bind his fellow partners for any act within the scope of his actual or apparent authority. Many farm partnerships specify that the younger partners cannot enter into a contract on behalf of the partnership involving more than a certain sum without obtaining prior approval of the senior partner. In such cases, the actual authority would be less than their apparent authority (that is, would be less than the authority that the general public would expect them to possess).

Consider the case of Alex Fraser, the owner of a large feeder operation near Calgary, who entered into a partnership agreement with his eldest son Jim. Let us assume that the agreement

specifically provided that Jim could not enter into a contract on behalf of the partnership involving more than \$100 without obtaining prior approval from his father. Nevertheless, Jim could probably bind his father and the partnership itself by entering into a contract on behalf of the partnership to buy a load of lumber for \$200. This would, of course, assume that the lumber dealer, although aware of the partnership, was unaware of this restriction on Jim's authority.

Management problems are usually more complicated in the case of a company than with a partnership. This principle certainly holds true in the case of the power of a company to enter into a contract.

Every company director should be aware of the type of contracts available to his company. It is also important for him to know that the company with which his company proposes to deal has the necessary power to enter into a particular contract. Furthermore, in his private deals with any company, he should know whether or not that company has the authority to enter into the contract in question.

In fact, any person entering into a contract with a company will be presumed by law to know the limitations on the power of that company by referring to the provincial or federal act under which the company was incorporated. Under the Dominion, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, P.E.I. and Quebec acts, incorporation takes place by letters patent granting a charter of incorporation. The remainder of the provinces have companies incorporated by registration.

In the case of a company incorporated by registration, a person will be expected by our laws to know the limitations on the power of the company with which he is dealing as set out in the company's memorandum and articles of association. The memorandum and articles of association of any company are public documents. They may be inspected by any member of the public at the Companies Branch of the government in question during regular business hours.

In the case of a company incorporated by letters patent, there are no public documents. This lessens the responsibility imposed by law upon an individual or a company that proposes to deal with a particular company.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE

The individual partners in a partnership would be legally responsible for damages caused by the negligent act of one of the partners. A negligent act is committed when a person violates a duty imposed upon him by law apart from any contractual obligation. It usually involves doing something which a reasonable man in the same circumstances would not do. It could also involve omitting to do something which a reasonable man in the same circumstances would do. However, the individual partners would only be legally responsible for the damages caused by the negligent act of one of the partners that occurred while he was acting in his capacity as a partner.

A company would be legally responsible for the negligent act committed by an employee during the performance of his duties as an employee to the same extent as the partners would be responsible for such acts of an individual partner. Thus Jim Fraser, referred to above, would make his father responsible for the damages resulting by a motor vehicle collision, if Jim was negligent—for example, while driving a load of steers to market on behalf of the partnership. If Alex and Jim Fraser had incorporated a company and a similar accident occurred, then Alex Fraser would not be personally liable. However, both Jim and the farm company would still be responsible for Jim's negligence.

INCOME TAX FEATURE

There is a growing awareness among farmers of the tax savings derived by incorporating the farm enterprise. This is particularly true of those farmers in a fairly high income tax bracket.

Consider Zion Brown, a successful feeder operator in Saskatchewan, who earned \$20,955 in

1961. Since he is married and has two infant dependents, his allowable personal exemptions were \$2,600 (\$2,000 as a married man + \$500 for the two infants + \$100 for donations and medical bills, etc., as he didn't keep any receipts). Thus his taxable income would be \$18,355, calculated by subtracting the \$2,600 from his earnings of \$20,955. This meant that Zion had to pay income tax of \$5,669.75, even if he felt that his wife Polly was justifiably entitled to a portion of his earnings.

Now suppose on January 1, 1961 Zion had incorporated his farming enterprise. Perhaps he and his wife, as directors of the farming company, would decide in advance that Zion's salary should be \$5,600 and that Polly's salary should be \$3,074. If Zion claimed their children as his dependents his taxable income would be \$4,000. This is calculated by subtracting his exemptions of \$1,600 from his salary of \$5,600 (although a married man he is allowed \$1,000 in this case as his wife is now earning a salary of her own). Polly's taxable income would be \$1,974. This is calculated by subtracting her exemptions of \$1,100 from her salary \$3,074. Zion and Polly would pay a total personal income tax of \$1,005.58.

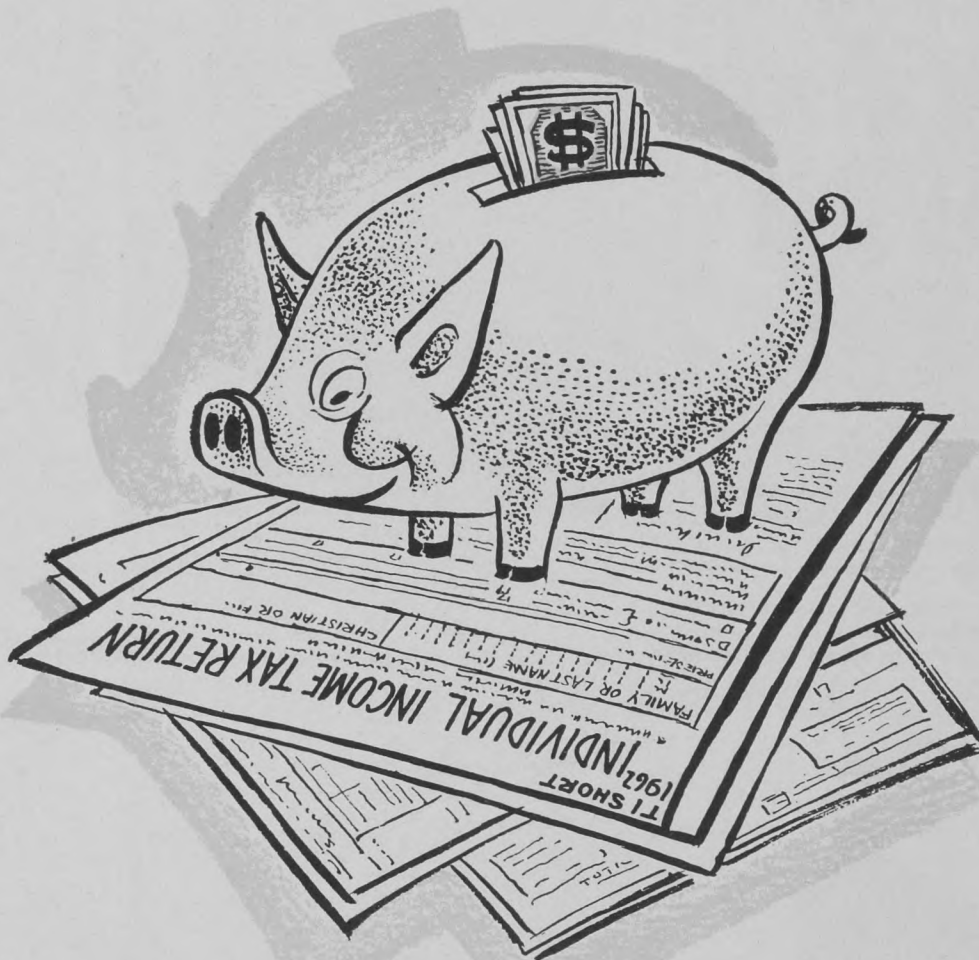
In view of the fact that the farming company's profits (not taking Zion and Polly's salaries into consideration) would be \$20,955, then the company's corporation profits would be \$12,281 in

calculated by subtracting the corporation taxes of \$2,579.01 from the corporation profits of \$12,281. Now this \$9,701.99 cannot be treated by Zion and Polly as their own money. It would belong to their farming company. If, as company directors, they declared a dividend on the company shares to reduce this \$9,701.99, then they would have to declare such money received in the form of dividends on their company shares in their own personal income tax returns. The income tax department lessens this double taxation burden somewhat, at least with respect to dividends received from any Canadian corporation.

However, if Zion and Polly as company directors decide to use the \$9,701.99 for further company expansion, then no additional taxes would be payable in 1961. This postponement of further taxation would certainly be a strong argument for the money to be used for company expansion.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

By properly organizing the management reins of our farms, our farm youth will be encouraged to assume more responsibility. It is not enough to simply encourage our farm youth to stay on the farm. They should be encouraged to assist their parents in keeping our farms up-to-date. The success or failure of our farm family enterprises will undoubtedly depend upon whether or not the proper farm management practices are put



the eyes of the income tax department. This is calculated simply by subtracting their total salaries from the \$20,955 figure. This would involve a corporation tax of \$2,579.01.

Thus the corporation taxes and the total personal income taxes payable personally by Zion and Polly would make a total of \$3,584.59. In view of the fact that Zion's personal income taxes were \$5,669.75 without the existence of a farm company, the Brown family could have actually saved \$2,085.16 if they had formed a farm company and the company paid them the salaries referred to above.

As far as this farm company would be concerned, the sum of \$9,701.99 would be available at the end of the year in this case. This is cal-

into operation. This will naturally depend upon the decision of those persons holding the management reins. In fact, any family business, regardless of the type of work being conducted, must be operated on this sound business basis.

Any farmer desiring more specific information on this subject should find many such reference sources in his local library. However, he shouldn't worry about reading the provincial statutes in his province dealing with partnership and company law. Having completed the preliminary family discussions, a lawyer should be contacted. The lawyer who agrees to act for the family will be responsible to satisfactorily advise them on the many fine points in the law concerning partnerships and companies.

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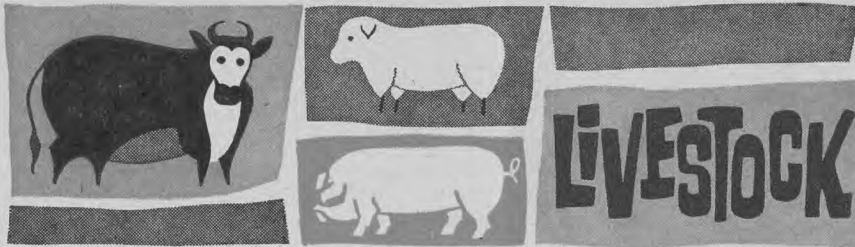
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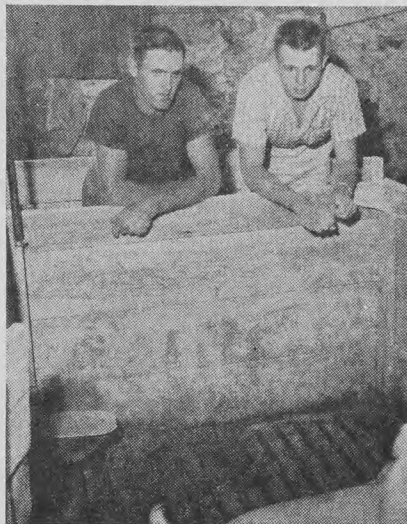


Slat Floors for Hogs

Slat floors over the dunging area eliminate the job of cleaning pens and the need for bedding

THE most unpleasant job in raising hogs always has been cleaning out the pens. But the Richardsons, Keith and Grant, and their dad, Cameron, are eliminating this chore from their swine feeding enterprise. Their pigs stay spotlessly clean too.

Slatted floors over the dunging area at the backs of the pens have enabled them to do it. The slats are laid over a 4-foot-wide trough which is 2 feet deep, and carries the manure out of the building into an old, below-ground cistern. The



Keith and Grant Richardson don't need to clean manure out—it drops between slats into the trough below.

manure is pumped out of the cistern and spread on the fields whenever convenient.

Using this system, there is absolutely no cleaning out to do in the pens. But that is only one of its advantages. Pigs must be crowded into the pens (7 or 8 sq. ft. of floor space per pig), so they will use the slatted area for dunging. As a result, more pigs can be handled in the same space. No bedding is required either. And since the floored part of the pen is always clean, pigs can be hand-fed right on that floor. No feed troughs are required. This way, the Richardsons can use high-energy grains like wheat or corn in the finishing rations, and by limiting the quantity fed during the finishing period, see that hogs remain lean and produce quality carcasses.

It was Grant, the younger of the two brothers, who came up with this new idea for housing pigs. He saw it coming into popularity in Britain during a recent visit there, made possible by an exchange fellowship which he won through his studies at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Now, the Richardsons plan to remodel their entire building—an old



Pigs are crowded in pens and they keep the platforms clean. Dry feed is thrown straight onto the platforms, so they don't require feed troughs.

stable measuring 40 ft. by 60 ft., using slats in every pen. The building should handle about 300 hogs when fully converted.

UNDER their management program, pigs go into this building as soon as they are weaned, so spacing of the slats must be varied. Ash slats have been used—ones bought from a nearby baseball-bat factory. The slats are beveled to allow manure to drop right through. A

water bowl is located in each pen, over the slats, so any spill goes right on through without wetting the pen.

Once remodeling is complete, there will be 2 manure troughs, with 2 rows of pens, back to back, over each, running the length of their building. Very little slope seems to be necessary; Keith says that about 1 inch in 10 feet seems to be sufficient. Although their present trough is V-shaped, with a width of 4 feet at the top, the Richardsons plan to put square sides and a flat bottom on the next one.

The Richardsons built a wooden

platform over the solid floor at the front of each pen, to keep the pigs warmer and drier. At feeding time, dry feed is thrown right onto this floor.

The idea of slats for hog pens is gaining in popularity now. Hogmen in the United States are beginning to use it. Other hogmen in Ontario have installed them too, and agricultural engineers are studying them closely to see if they are worthy of wider use here.—D.R.B. V

Community Pasture Program Needs Adjustment

PFRA agriculture chief proposes changes to meet demands of expanding livestock industry

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, a community pasture program was undertaken by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA). Policies were laid down at that time in the light of acute and prolonged drought, which threatened large areas of Western Canada to such an extent that near-desert conditions were becoming a reality on sub-marginal grain farms. These basic policies have not been changed since 1937 but, in the meantime, community pastures have become a permanent and integral part of livestock production.

It is now evident, says Harry Hargrave, chief of PFRA's agricultural division, that changes in policies and procedures are essential to allow the community pastures to conform to present conditions, and to enable them to make a maximum contribution to Canada's increasing need for livestock products. Here are

some examples of the changing situation.

Today, PFRA has 72 pastures and 3 new ones are being prepared. In a total of 2,140,000 acres, pastures average 30,000, and vary from 7,000 to 140,000 acres. They handled 140,000 cattle owned by 7,000 patrons last year, averaging 20 head per patron, from a low of 1 animal to 100 head per patron. Carrying capacity averages 14.5 acres per head, but it varies from 1 to 60 acres.

A patron is allowed to run a maximum of 4 head of cattle in 1 pasture. In other cases the maximum is over 100 head per patron. Fifteen years ago, another pasture permitted a maximum of 75 head per patron, but this has been reduced to 16 head, owing to increasing numbers of people and livestock in the area.

Breeding service was provided for 41,000 cows in 1962 by 1,100 PFRA

bulls and 400 bulls rented from patrons. Four pastures employed A.I. to breed 2,000 cows. The percentage of breeding cows is increasing rapidly as more producers turn to marketing calves.

ORIGINALLY, municipalities surrendered lands to PFRA for pasture development and removed these lands from the tax rolls. Local residents were given prior grazing rights and, if additional grazing was available, it was allocated to residents of adjacent municipalities. Many of the latter developed substantial livestock enterprises on the assumption that they could rely on such summer grazing. But more cattle in the municipality containing the pasture, plus severe drought in recent years, presented serious problems. Many outside patrons have had their allocations greatly reduced, or completely eliminated. In a few cases, well-to-do stockmen graze more than 100 head in PFRA pasture because of prior rights as municipal residents, while farmers in adjacent municipalities go begging for sufficient grass to carry 10 cows.

In some instances, municipal preference excludes cattle from just across the pasture's boundary fence, while those located 40 miles away may use the pasture because they live within the municipal boundaries.

Mr. Hargrave claims that these and other administrative problems point to the need for policy changes. The main recommendations are as follows:

1. Grazing rates should be increased to meet present costs, as laid down in the PFRA Act. It now appears that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be \$325,000. Realistic rates would encourage farmers to improve their own grazing lands and give them an incentive to seed sub-marginal farm land to grass.

2. A uniform tax levy of 1 cent per head per day is suggested, because it appears logical that 2,140,000 acres of productive PFRA grazing lands should contribute revenue to local government on a comparable basis with similar lands in the areas concerned. This principle has been endorsed by all provincial governments, by numerous municipalities, and a sizeable number of pasture patrons.

This levy would automatically take care of varying carrying capacities of different pastures, would eliminate priorities given to municipal residents, would simplify allocation of grazing privileges, and would eliminate problems arising from enlargement of municipal boundaries.

3. PFRA will take full responsibility for allocating grazing according to individual needs, proximity of pasture, and past patronage.

4. A six-member advisory committee will be elected at biennial meetings of pasture patrons. Each committee member shall serve a term of 2 years, but not more than 2 consecutive terms.

5. A general meeting of pasture patrons will be held every second year, with special meetings called if needed. An overall financial state-

ment for all PFRA pasture operations will be presented at biennial meetings.

6. Decisions on allocation of grazing will be made in the fall to give patrons ample time to make needed adjustments for marketing and wintering livestock.

7. A deposit of \$2 per head will be required on all cattle accepted for grazing, reducing the tendency of many patrons to not deliver the number of cattle allocated to them. The deposit will be credited against grazing fees owing at the end of the season.

8. Breeding stock will have preference to assure maintenance of basic breeding herds, and to discourage speculative buying of stocker and feeder cattle for grazing in community pastures.

9. Allocations should be increased, where necessary, to at least 25 head per patron to allow for worthwhile livestock enterprises in conjunction with a grain farm. Gradually diminishing allotments have resulted in PFRA pastures contributing to undesirable, peasant-type agriculture. The allocation changes would be made gradually over 3 to 5 years. V

Better Gains in Shade

BEEF cattle can make better gains during the hot summer months if they are provided with shade, reports Dr. E. A. Hess of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta. In a 92-day feeding period, yearling steers in a pasture where shade was available gained an average of 2.72 lb. per day, and consumed 2.80 lb. of feed per lb. of gain. The control group in an open sunny pasture averaged only 2.28 lb. of gain a day on 3.34 lb. of feed per lb. of gain. V



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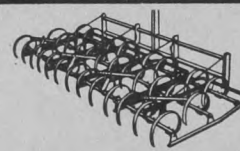
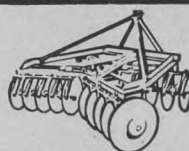
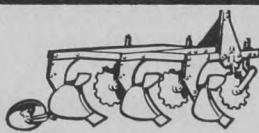
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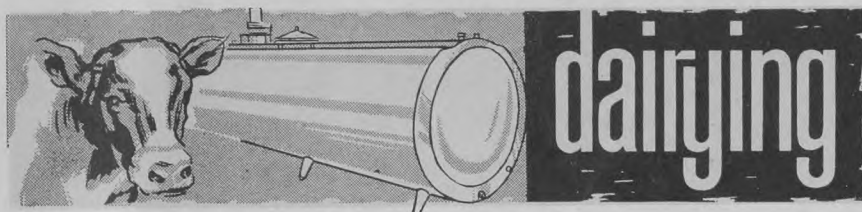
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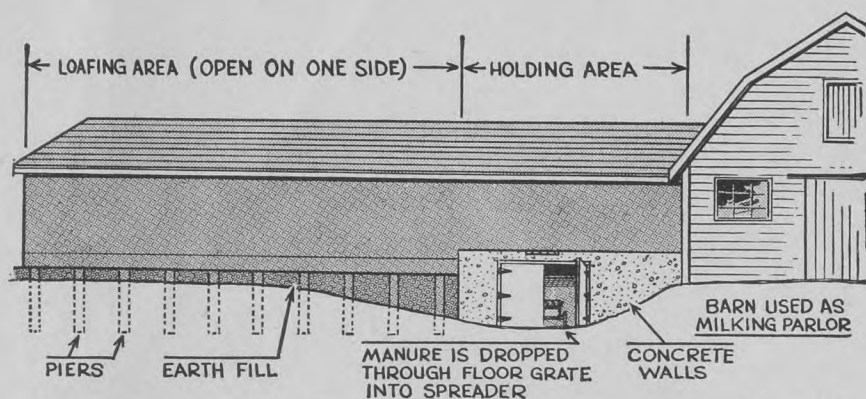


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Handling Costs Reduced

Manure dumped straight into spreader in a "garage" under the holding area



Hawkwood loose-housing barn from north—loafing area is at left, holding area in center, milking parlor at right, door to "garage" in the low spot.

DAIRYMAN Jack Hawkwood, who farms west of Calgary, Alta., keeps manure-handling down to a minimum. When the concrete holding area adjacent to his milking parlor has to be cleaned, he takes a snow scoop and pushes the manure through a grated trap in the floor. From here, it falls directly into a manure spreader which is

kept permanently parked under the barn. When the spreader is full, a tractor is backed in and the load hauled to the fields.

Because the Hawkwood loose-housing unit was built across two knolls which had been joined by earth fill, no excavating was necessary to provide a "garage" for the spreader under the barn.—C.V.F. ✓

Wide Gap in Profit per Cow

A TELLING example of the difference between cows as moneymakers comes from the North Dakota extension service. Dairyman George Fisher makes a comparison between a cow that produces 15,840 lb. of milk and 615 lb. of butterfat per year, and another cow that produces 8,140 lb. of milk and 315 lb. of butterfat.

The first cow gives a return of \$377 a year to its owner for his labor, after other costs are deducted. The second cow gives him only \$43 a year for his labor.

The moral is: check your records to find if there are cows that don't yield an acceptable profit. ✓



A picture taken in the holding area facing toward Jack's milking parlor.



South side of barn, showing raised holding area at extreme left which has concrete floor with drain to the "garage." Loafing area is on earth fill.

Three Ways to Reduce Bloat

THERE are three quite simple steps which will help to reduce the risk of bloat in cattle. J. E. Miltimore and J. M. McArthur of the Summerland Research Station, B.C., make these suggestions:

- Seed and maintain a high proportion of grass in the mixture for fields which will be grazed.
- Wait until alfalfa and clover are fairly mature before turning cows into the fields.

• Chop forage in long lengths if it is intended for green feed.

They also point out that fertilizer on forage will not increase the chances of bloat, unless the fertilizer encourages a greater proportion of legumes.

If, in spite of precautions, bloat occurs, treatments with penicillin, tallow, and mineral oil are helpful, but they are not entirely reliable. Tests at Summerland have also shown that treatments with silicones, turpentine, and monosodium phosphate are not effective. ✓



When Birds Start Picking



Pine tar applied to the rump of a picked chick stops picking. Birds dislike the taste of it, and the black covers the redness. The tar can stop picking from becoming a habit, but debeaking will give the best control, say OAC specialists.

Standards for Poultry Product Containers

AN effort is being made to provide sturdier containers for poultry products in transit. Specifications are being considered by a committee consisting of representatives of the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Forestry Department, and the container manufacturing industry.

The specifications have been drawn up covering 30-dozen cases and 15-dozen boxes for eggs, and these are in process of being incorporated into regulations for the handling of shell eggs. The cases are used in cold storage warehousing, and domestic and export shipments. The boxes are for domestic shipments only.

Work is now under way on specifications for uniformly high-quality containers for shipping poultry packed in ice—a traffic which will probably have exceeded 200 million pounds last year. ✓

Reduce the Shock

GIVE special attention to pullets when they come into the laying pen. The Ontario Agricultural Col-

lege points out that the change is usually a shock to the birds, and the types of feeders, waterers, and roosting places are all important in bringing a young flock to peak production. ✓

Later Gains Can Be Costly

WHEN does a turkey reach maturity? This is a good question, especially as it takes more and more feed to produce a pound of gain as turkeys advance beyond 13 weeks. R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says this is one of the main reasons for marketing turkeys as soon as they are ready, because it is just too costly to maintain them beyond this stage.

Mr. Blakely points out that female turkeys generally mature between 23 and 26 weeks of age, and toms about 2 weeks later. There will be variations in maturity through differences in strains and feeding and management.

Appearance of birds also indicates maturity, commonly based on completeness of feathering and smoothness of fleshing. A dozen or so birds can be sent to market as a check on the condition of the flock. ✓

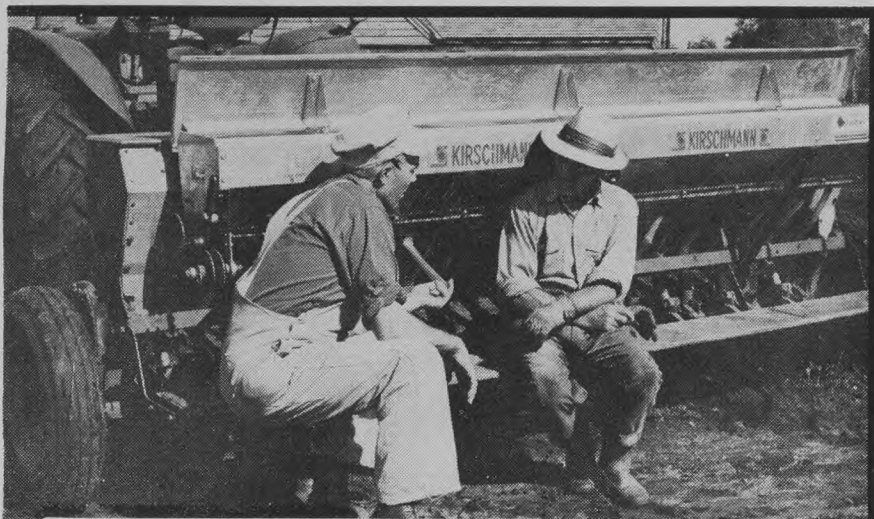
It takes all 4 to make a Good Agent

A grain grower nowadays is interested in more than just marketing his grain. He often needs honest advice and sound advice about weed sprays, fertilizers, and feeds. It takes a good agent — one who is interested in and eager to learn your business — to handle your

problems. And to do this an agent must have the benefits of complete farm management training program. He must have ready access to the technical experts of his organization. He must realize that in the future he has to offer you a "yes" answer to questions like these:

- Does he (1) always stay open-for-business during normal delivery hours; (2) always give you prompt service with no unnecessary hold-ups; (3) know the grades and offer to send a disputed sample to the Board of Grain Commissioners?
- If you have a weed problem does he know how to control it?
- Can he tell you what analysis and rate of fertilizer you need for different crops?
- If you buy feed can he tell you what feed is best suited to each age and type of stock?

U.G.G. agents are given special in-service training courses in order to give you "yes" answers to the above questions. It's the reason why United Grain Growers—and its customers—believe it is developing the best trained agents in the grain business.



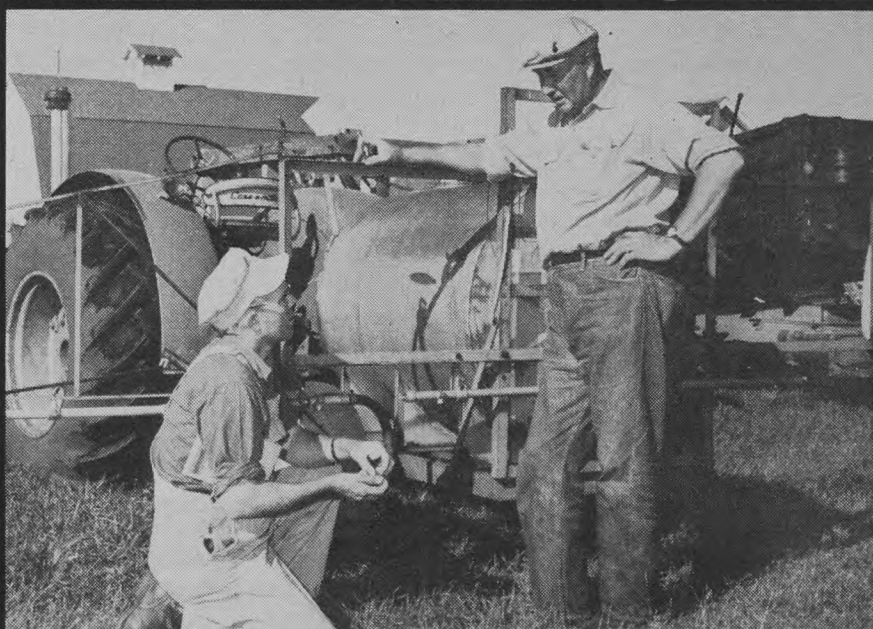
FERTILIZER KNOW-HOW—U.G.G. agent Bill Earl (left) of Ponoka, Alta., talks over next year's fertilizing program with Peter Davies. Mr. Davies farms 900 acres, feeds out about 200 hogs and 25 steers a year. He plans to fertilize every year and expects his agent to know how much and what analysis of fertilizer to apply.



GOOD GRAIN SERVICE—One of the largest farmers in the Ponoka district (3,100 acres), Glen Crandall expects his agent, Bill Earl, to know the grades and to be willing to hustle when he's in a hurry. Mr. Crandall does all the welding and mechanical work on his farm, keeps 150 head of range cows.



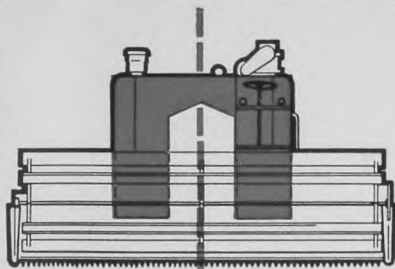
KNOWS FEED—Many farmers, like Bill Matejka, market their grain through livestock. Bill, who farms 1,600 acres with his brother and father, wants answers to their feeding questions. The Matejkas keep beef, hogs and sheep.



UP-TO-DATE WEED KNOWLEDGE—Edward Larsen has been spraying weeds ever since the late 1940's. He has 800 acres to keep clean and wants his agent to supply him with the latest information on new weedkillers and how to apply them. Mr. Larsen is one of Canada's first farmers to raise S.P.F. pigs.

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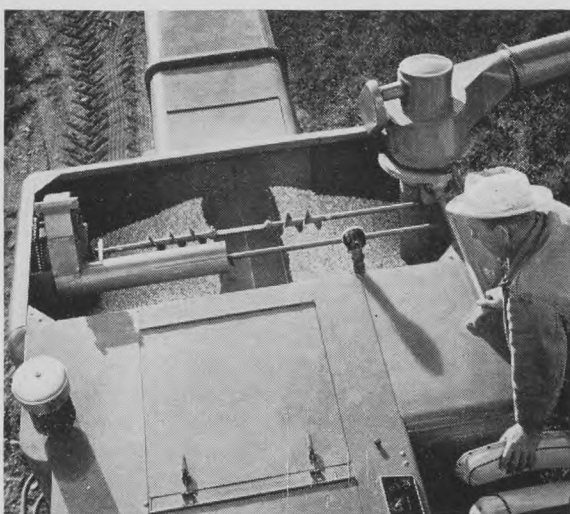


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This is the new one that will change all your ideas about combines. Unique Saddle Tank Design keeps weight low and balanced. Makes it surer-footed. With a far better view of your work all around. And 18 on-the-go controls at the driver's seat give you more complete mastery of crop conditions than you've ever had before. You harvest non-stop! With 11' or 13' grain table or corn head, this is the new precision combine for all your crops. See the new MF 300 and you won't be satisfied with any other!



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Revolutionary Center-Balance Body with low-slung, bigger-capacity 56-bushel saddle tank gives the "300" a low center of gravity and equi-poised weight for unmatched stability and maneuverability.



18 on-the-go controls, right at your fingertips! Adjust cylinder speed, concave spacing, table and reel heights to match changing crop conditions without even slowing down. Get *more* of the crop and get it cleaner.



New MF 300 converts quickly, easily, to harvest grains, beans or corn. MF 22 Corn Head centers between drive wheels so you can open a field from either direction without interfering with the row on either side.

Oats Need Extra Nitrogen

The trend in fertilizing cereal grains is to extra nitrogen. And, while high-nitrogen feeding is important to all cereal grains grown on stubble, oats are one of the most demanding.

This explains why farmers using the same rates of nitrogen on oats as on wheat or barley may be disappointed, say the manufacturers of a leading range of Canadian fertilizers. Company agronomists say that the

rates of nitrogen for oats on heavy stubble should be at least 100 lbs. per acre of ammonium nitrate, followed by an application of 40 lbs. per acre of 11-48-0 with the seed.

The company, Northwest Nitro-Chemicals Ltd. of Medicine Hat, is the producer of Nitro-Cubes brand ammonium nitrate — a nitrogen fertilizer produced by a special process to give high density, exceptionally

easy spreading and 100% water solubility.

University and experimental farm tests of highly water soluble fertilizers on the prairies indicate that their faster action in the soil contributes to higher yield results.

Northwest Nitro-Cubes (33.5-0-0) and other Northwest fertilizers are distributed by leading grain elevator companies across the prairie provinces.

SOILS AND CROPS

Water's Effect on Wheat Yields

BETWEEN 70 and 80 per cent of the variation in wheat yields can be accounted for by the amount of water available for plant growth. J. J. Lehane of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says that the wheat plant uses relatively little moisture until it is 4 to 6 inches high, and the rate of use then increases until the soft dough stage. A heavy wheat crop can use one-third of an inch of water per day from shotblade to soft dough stage if there is plenty of moisture available.

Crops receive water from stored moisture in the soil and rainfall during the growing season. The average conservation of moisture in summer-fallow over a 21-month period in southwest Saskatchewan is about 4.5 inches. The conservation of moisture in stubble between harvest and seeding time averages about 2.5 inches. Average rainfall during the growing season varies between 5 and 7 inches, depending on the district.

Experiments at Swift Current showed that stored soil moisture and rainfall were equally effective in increasing crop yields, and that an average of 10.5 inches of water was needed to produce a 15-bushel wheat crop. When total water used exceeded 10.5 inches, there was an increase of 3 to 5 bushels per acre for each extra inch of water.

Lehane says that small increases of moisture produce relatively large increases in yield, so it pays to plan summerfallow to conserve the maximum amount of precipitation. Leaving stubble to hold and trap drifting snow during the first winter of the summerfallow period, and cultivating to control weeds at all times, will help to increase moisture conservation. V

New Way to Catch the Pollen

A POLLEN trap designed at the Ontario Agricultural College will permit bees to have free passage while providing maximum protection of the pollen from rain and weather.

This new trap sits on the floor-board beneath the colony, where the pollen is protected, the hive entrance is not obstructed, and the bees' flights are not hindered. Its outside dimensions are the same as for the hive bodies, but it is only 2 in. deep.

Bees entering or leaving the hive crawl up or down through two thicknesses of 5-mesh galvanized screen, spaced ¼ in. apart, and extending over almost the whole of the bottom of the hive. Pollen dislodged from their legs drops through an 8-mesh screen, which prevents bees from recovering it, and into a hollow collecting tray below. The pollen can be removed from the back of the hive without disturbing the bees.

Details on construction are obtainable from the Apiculture Dept., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. V

NORTHWEST FERTILIZER

Oats are often given the same rates of fertilizer as other small grain crops on stubble. But oats have a special problem — they're gluttons for nitrogen, the "building block" of protein. For yield and high protein content, apply extra nitrogen the easy way — with high-density, free-flowing Northwest Fertilizer.* The nitrogen in Northwest is all water-soluble and fast-acting in the soil. It penetrates deep, where the roots can find it. For top results be sure to use top quality fertilizer. Order Northwest from your dealer now!

*General recommendation for oats on heavy stubble: 100 lbs. per acre Northwest 33.5-0-0 "Nitro Cubes", followed by 40 lbs. of Northwest 11-48-0 with the seed.

gets results on

OATS



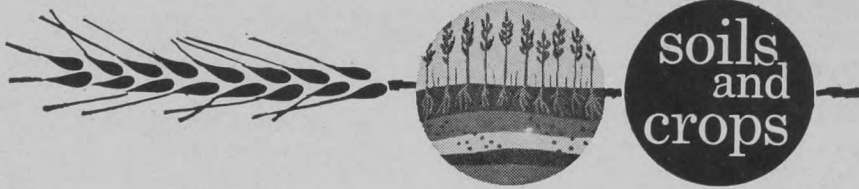
NORTHWEST FERTILIZER

11-48-0 16-20-0 33.5-0-0 27-14-0 24-20-0 23-23-0

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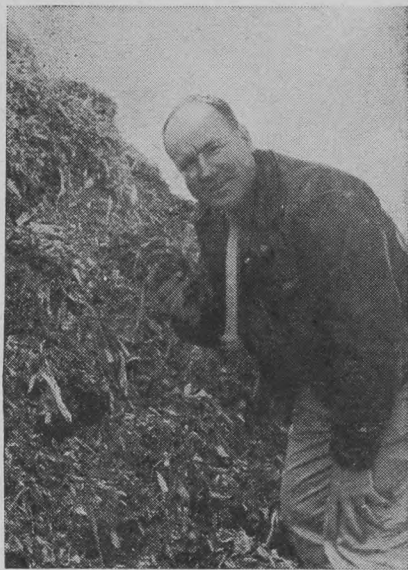
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Cheap Storage for Corn Silage

GARNET RALPH of Richmond, in eastern Ontario, has found a cheap way to store corn silage. He fills his silos, then just piles any extra corn in a heap, right



Dr. L. S. Donavon of Ottawa checks handful of silage from the open pile and finds it's sweet and palatable.

beside the door to the dairy barn for easy feeding.

"Don't blow the corn into the pile, though," he cautions. "The material will separate and spoil. You've got to drop it gently into the pile."

Garnet uses a long, steel-bottomed, electric-powered elevator to lift the chopped corn onto the pile. He feeds out the silage to his dairy herd in late fall before opening up his silos. Loss is very small.

Dr. L. S. Donavon, corn specialist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has observed this storage technique, and explains that the reason for the small loss is because the climate in eastern Ontario is reasonably cool in the fall. In warmer

climates, the system wouldn't work.

Ralph has a 100-cow Holstein herd but he winters about 300 head of cattle altogether, including some heifers which he buys each year. He grows 45 acres of corn for silage, another 20 acres to be picked as grain.—D.R.B. V

Rust Bad, But Held in Check

THERE would have been severe crop losses due to rust in 1962 but for the rust-resistant varieties of cereals, according to the Winnipeg Research Laboratory. It is pointed out that not since 1937 have there been so many spores of stem and leaf rust drifting in the Manitoba air, nor were conditions so close to ideal for a serious rust epidemic.

Pembina and Selkirk wheat, and Parkland and Husky barley, all resistant to stem rust and moderately resistant to leaf rust, proved their worth. Farmers in Manitoba who sowed unrecommended, susceptible varieties had badly rusted fields.

All this shows conclusively that rust-resistant varieties, where they are recommended, pay off. V

Treated Seed Will Keep Well

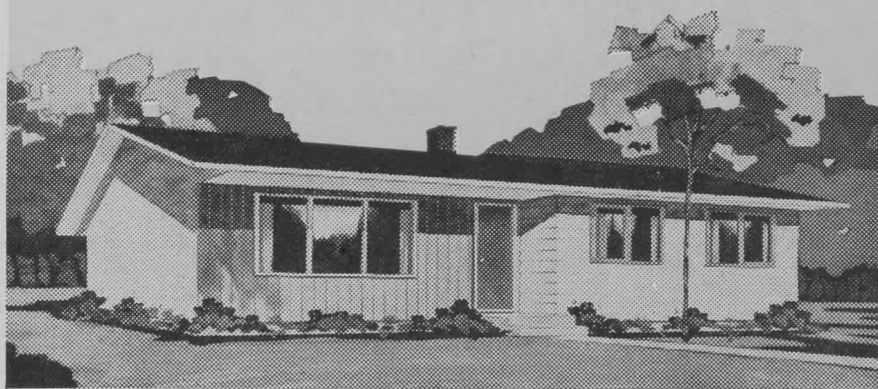
IF seed is sound, it will store well under winter conditions after treatment with recommended chemicals for disease and wireworm control, says J. B. Gurba, Alberta's supervisor of crop protection.

Tests have shown that there is no loss of germination or reduction in the chemicals' effectiveness if seed is dry when it is treated. Gurba recommends treatment of all seed, when it is cleaned, with an approved mercurial dressing. For a cost of about 5 cents a bushel, farmers can obtain as much as 20 per cent increase in yield from treated seed. V



Silage piled beside the dairy barn on Garnet Ralph's farm, Richmond, Ont. [Guide photos]

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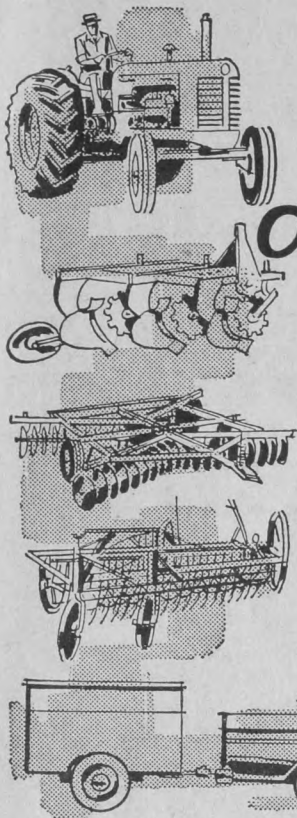
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Check **WORKSHOP** columns page 33 for ideas that may save time or money.



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FOR THE KIDNEYS

SOILS AND CROPS

Ornamental Becomes a Menace

KOCHIA, also known as Mexican burning bush, fire bush, or summer cypress, is becoming a problem weed in Manitoba, especially in the southwest corner. Dr. C. W. Whitehead of the Brandon Experimental Farm says that kochia has been grown as an ornamental, but it is now unlawful to grow it in Manitoba.

Kochia is a large, rapid-growing annual, dark green in color, and resembling a small Christmas tree in shape and branching. It can grow to 4 feet, and can be 3 feet in diameter. The plant turns red in the fall, breaks off at the root, and tumbles across fields like tumbleweed. Each plant produces thousands of seeds. If uncontrolled, it can smother flax crops completely and reduce grain yields seriously.

The control for kochia is 8 to 10 ounces of 2,4-D or MCPA, applied before the plants are 6 inches high. Because the seeds may germinate in two groups—one in spring and the other later in the summer—two sprayings with either herbicide may be needed.

Finns Can Use Canadian Seed

WHAT is the capital of Finland? What is the population? A lot of people would be stumped for the answers, but it's likely that farmers in northern Saskatchewan will be taking more interest in the Finns from now on.

The reason is that Finnish livestock farmers like red clover but, owing to an unfavorable climate, particularly in the fall, they can't produce sufficient seed for their needs. On the other hand, tests organized by the Melfort Experimental Farm are indicating that seed growers in northern Saskatchewan can produce the seed for them. The Finns are ready and waiting with the money in their hands—to the tune of 60 cents per pound.

A new tetraploid red clover, known as Jo TPA 1, has been developed in Finland by Dr. Otto Valle at the Tikkurila Agricultural Research Center, and extensive testing in that country showed that it yielded 20 per cent more forage than

Canadian, Swedish and Russian varieties could.

Test plantings of Jo TPA 1 were made at Melfort, Aylsham and Pas Trail in 1959, with seed yields of 216, 184 and 189 lb. per acre respectively in 1960. The same stands yielded 152 and 182 lb. at Melfort and Aylsham in 1961, in spite of the exceptionally dry season. Now there are 20 growers throughout northern Saskatchewan with small test plots of the red clover, and much will depend on the results they obtain. However, it seems that Jo TPA 1 is sufficiently winter hardy and capable of producing an adequate seed set.

To show that they mean business, Finland sent Dr. Valle to Saskatchewan last summer to look the situation over, and D. A. Cooke, agronomist at Melfort, visited Finland.

The Finns import altaswede seed from Canada, but would prefer to have their tetraploid red clover, and alsike too, on account of the much higher forage yields they get from these. They are prepared not only to pay 60 cents per pound for the red clover, but would build a seed cleaning plant in Canada to handle it, and would hope eventually to buy 500 tons of the seed each year. Seed growers will be watching developments with interest.—R.C.

Grain on Grass Pays Dividends

WHEN properly handled, irrigated pasture will produce about 700 lb. of beef per acre, says Dr. Dave Clark, breeding and management specialist at the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta. But tests have shown that increased daily gains (about 0.60 lb. a day) can be achieved when grain is fed along with the pasture.

There are several other advantages to feeding grain on grass:

1. It is easier to utilize pasture growth at all times.
2. Cattle can be sold directly off the grass, eliminating a dry-lot finishing period.
3. Cattle which have to be placed in a feedlot can be finished sooner because they are already used to grain feeding.
4. Net return to the farmer is higher because a greater number of cattle can be handled.—C.V.F.

More about Urinary Calculi

THE actual amount of native prairie hay consumed may have an effect on the incidence of urinary calculi in cattle, reports L. M. Bezeau of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta. The level of water intake may also have an effect. Water dilutes an animal's urine so that calculus-forming materials precipitate out. In fact, cattle appear to drink less water when fed native prairie hay.

An analysis of alfalfa, native prairie hay, and some of the biological materials formed when they are fed to cattle is shown:

	Alfalfa Hay	Prairie Hay
Silica in the hay	0.6%	5.6%
Calcium in the hay	1.4%	0.4%
Urine pH (acidity)	8.5	6.2
24-hour volume of urine	4.5 litres	1.7 litres
Silica in the urine	15 mg/100	51 mg/100
Silica in calculus material	4.0%	34.0%
Calcium in calculus material	20.0%	6.0%

BEST IN THE COUNTRY

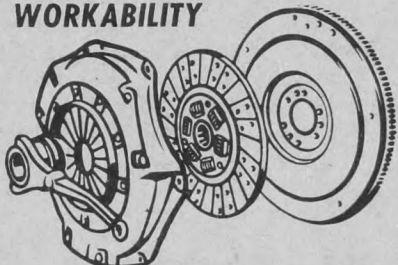
(Because they're built to be...)

GMC TRUCKS

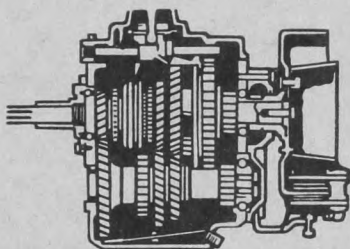
Not just a claim, but a fact proven over millions of miles of farm work. Now, new 1963 GMC trucks have even more of the no-extra-cost features that make them leaders in durability, dependability and downright workability. GMC's years of experience brings you 2 new 6-cylinder engines. Both are the most advanced truck engines in the country—with more efficient valve-in-head design, 7 main bearing crankshafts, Delcotron Generators, full circle cooling of spark plugs. And much more. It all adds up to improved power—greater economy. Ask your dealer for the full story. While you're at it, check the new super-duty ladder frames, the new suspensions, and the extra loadability in every GMC. In fact, for a real farm truck, see your GMC dealer soon.



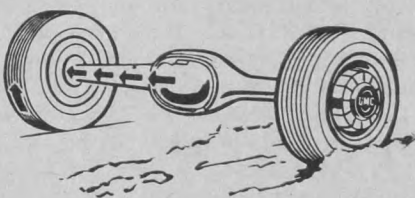
EXTRA OPTIONS TO GIVE YOUR PICKUP EVEN MORE WORKABILITY



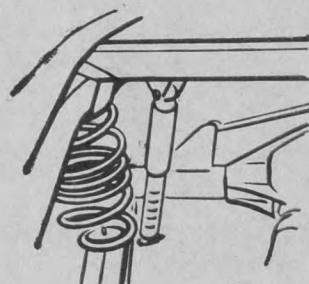
Heavy-duty clutch. Extra clutch durability for prolonged off-road going with an 11" clutch (standard with four speed transmission).



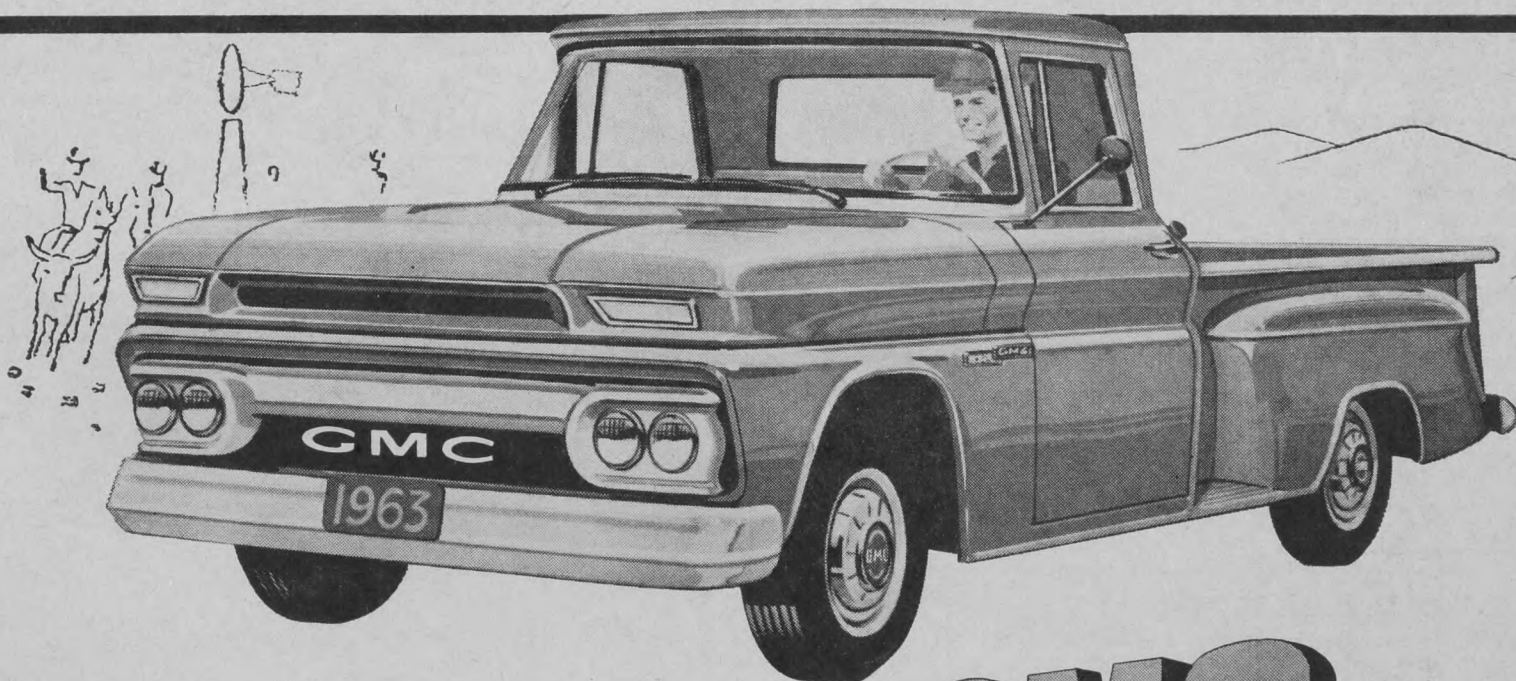
4-Speed Synchromesh. This smooth changing transmission gives you greater flexibility on all jobs (standard on 930 series).



Positraction Rear Axle. Sure-footed traction to get you through mud, snow and sand in all weather (no-spin differential on 930 series).



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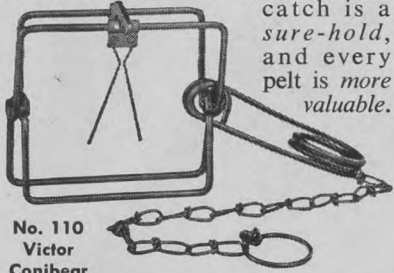


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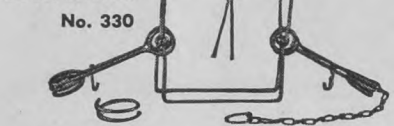


Whether you're after pelts for pocket money or a living, you'll catch more—and every catch will be worth more—when you set Victor Conibear traps. Victor Conibear's "scissors-hold" action kills animals instantly and humanely with a firm body grip that prevents wring-off and fur loss. Every



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No. 330

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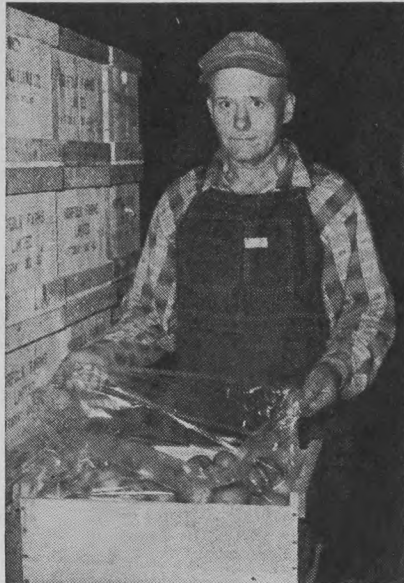
There's also a wide selection of Victor long spring, coil spring and underspring traps for every kind of fur-bearing animal.

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Keeps Apples Moist



[Guide photo

A NEW wrinkle for storing apples! Norfolk Farms of Vittoria, Ont., is lining boxes with plastic bags to reduce moisture loss while the apples are in storage. The apples are russets, and they should come out of storage crisp and appetizing. Lewis Provost is doing the work.—D.R.B.V

Room for More Potatoes

S EED potatoes from Ontario farms will be scarce in the coming season. Two conclusions can be drawn from this—it pays to order seed potatoes as soon as possible, and it appears that there are opportunities for more growers to specialize in seed production. The Ontario Department of Agriculture reckons that supplies of potatoes are not sufficient to meet the large quantities now required annually by the fresh and processing trades.

Lists of Ontario potato seed growers are available from ag. reps. or from the Farm Products Inspection Service, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or offices of the Seed Potato Certification Service at London, Ottawa, Barrie, Cochrane, and Guelph. The Ontario Department of Agriculture will pay half of the cost of transportation of seed potatoes from northern Ontario in carload lots. V

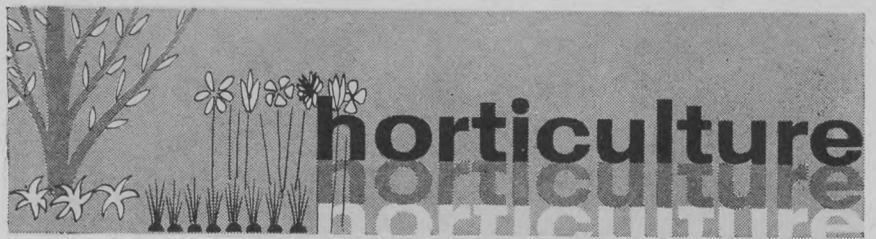
MUSHROOMS \$4.50

\$4.50 lb. for dried mushrooms. More growers wanted. Everything supplied.

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For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.



Precooling for Tomatoes

A VANCOUVER chain store, an Okanagan packing firm, and the Federal and B.C. departments of agriculture are co-operating in an experiment to reduce tomato spoilage. The method being tested is precooling. That is, holding tomatoes received from growers in a refrigerated room to reduce field temperatures before loading the crop on trucks for shipment to the Coast.

The packing firm, Vernon Fruit Union, has been encouraging its growers to pick their tomatoes early in the day and to deliver them by midmorning. Tomato crates go into the cooling room on pallets and are removed for shipment that way. This reduces handling, which is also a big factor in spoilage.

"Temperature of the cooling room depends on the heat of the tomatoes as we receive them," said Clarence Holmes, Fruit Union executive. "This has been as high as 85° to 90°F. In cases like that we might have to drop the room temperature down to 45°. Normally, we keep it at about 55°."

Before the firm tried precooling, the shipping certificates sometimes read, "Temperature at loading 84°-85°F." By the time the shipment reached its destination there was considerable spoilage.

Weekly trial shipments of cooled tomatoes are sent to Canada Safeway Ltd., Vancouver, and close reports are kept on each lot. Some loads are sent uncooled and carelessly handled to act as a check. The B.C. horticulture branch and the Summerland Research Station are co-operating in this by keeping and assessing the reports.

"I haven't seen any leakers (spoiled tomatoes seeping through crates) since we started these tests 2 years ago," said Clarence.

Although testing is still going on, the packing firm already believes in

precooling enough to refuse orders so that a newly received crop can be held in the refrigeration room overnight.—C.V.F. V

Enter the Golden Nematode

T HE potato root eelworm (golden nematode) has made its first appearance in Canada. The only known infestation at present is in the Conception Bay area of Newfoundland, from Harbor Grace to Manuels.

So small as to be scarcely visible, the golden nematode can go undetected for years until it has multiplied sufficiently to make the damage to potatoes noticeable. Rapid increase often occurs where potatoes are grown repeatedly in infested fields. Yields can be reduced drastically.

The Plant Protection Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture reports that there already exists a quarantine which prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland on account of potato wart disease. This quarantine will provide adequate protection against the spread of the golden nematode to other parts of the country. Soil sample surveys in the other Atlantic Provinces during the past 3 years have failed to turn up any signs of the pest. V

For Transplants

T RANSPLANTING can be made simple, writes Mrs. Alberta R. Howard of Guelph, Ont. She removes the top and bottom from a can, stands it in a wooden box, and fills it with earth. She then plants the bulbs or seeds, using as many open cans as necessary.

When the time for transplanting arrives, Mrs. Howard gives a light tap on the side of the can, and the earth slips from it into a prepared hole. V

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[Guide photo

Clarence Holmes with some newly arrived tomatoes in the precooling room.

WORKSHOP

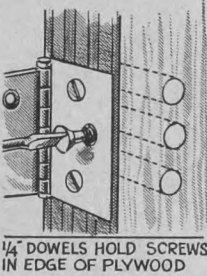
Useful Chisel

This chisel is designed for cutting bolts or other metal parts right on the machine in places where you can't hold an ordinary chisel. As you can see by the sketch, all you need to do is weld a rod to the chisel as a handle at the side. Now you can go to work without hitting your hands. — M.McK., Sask. ✓



Hinges on Plywood

Fastening hinges to a plywood edge is usually a problem. Try to overcome it by drilling $\frac{1}{4}$ " holes through the plywood where the screws will be, and then glue dowels inside the holes. This should give the screws something solid to hold onto. — P.M.E., Alta. ✓



Offset Paint Brush

The ordinary paint brush is cumbersome in awkward spots. To overcome this, saw the handle off the brush, drill a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. hole in the ferrule, and attach a rod as shown. Bend one end of the rod as a handle, and thread the other end to take a nut. This improvised handle can be turned to any angle, the nut tightened, and the hard-to-get-at spot is done in no time. — W.E.L., Sask. ✓



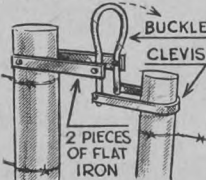
Can Holder

A small magnet attached to the base of an oil can will prevent it from rolling off when a machine is in operation. The magnet can be held in position with a drop of solder. — M.G.K., Alta. ✓



Gate Handle

To open and close tight gates is quite a task at times. Here's a way to make it easy. Bolt two exactly equal lengths of flat-iron to the fence post. Then bolt a buckle handle onto



these, as shown in the sketch. On the short end of this handle, bolt a small clevis which is wide enough to fit the gate post. — A.A.L., Sask. ✓

Safer Cord



Two thin coats of fresh white shellac, applied to the normal covering of a lamp cord near the plug, will make it much safer. The shellac serves as an excellent insulator. — H.G., N.S. ✓

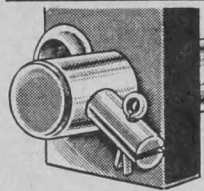
Funnel Holder

One of the many coil springs from an old car seat comes in handy around the farm as a funnel holder for filling containers of various sizes. The spring can be compressed and secured with wire for filling a flat-topped container, so the tip of the funnel will reach the container's opening. — A.W., Alta. ✓



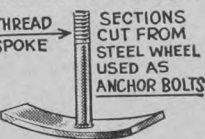
Double Cotter

Instead of spreading a king-size cotter, especially if it has to be removed and reinserted often, I sometimes drill a hole in the legs of the big cotter and insert a smaller one into the hole to hold the big pin in place. — P.M.E., Alta. ✓



Anchor Bolts

When you need anchor bolts, you'll find that sections of an old steel wheel will serve nicely. Cut out part of the rim with a spoke attached, and cut the spoke to a suitable length and thread the end of it. Now you have an anchor bolt for foundations, etc. — J.P.T., Alta. ✓



Paraffin Remover

A milk bottle cap with the tab raised is a handy device to put to use when pouring paraffin seals for jams and preserves. The tab provides a handy grip for removing the paraffin wax when the jars have to be opened. — A.W., Alta. ✓



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CG-2

They Pay to Have It Done

A REPORT from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station confirms that the costs of machinery and labor are turning North Dakota farmers to custom land tillage, planting and cultivating, in addition to custom combining. Alternatively, they are tending to band together to own a single machine instead of each owning one.

The state average of custom rates is \$2.42 per acre for plowing, \$3.83 for breaking sod, \$1.25 for one-way disking, 78 cents and \$1 for single and tandem disking respectively, 46 cents for spike-tooth harrowing, and 81 cents for spring-tooth harrowing.

Small grain seeding with regular drill and fertilizer attachment averages \$1.22 per acre, but \$1.05 without fertilizer attachment; pony press drill with fertilizer attachment averages \$3.30, but \$3.06 without. Corn planting averages \$1.06, soybeans \$1.10, potatoes \$3.17, and sugar beets \$1.65.

Duckfoot, deep chisel, rod weeder, rotary hoe, Noble blade or wide sweeps, and row crop cultivation all average around \$1 per acre.

For weed, insect, and disease control, the figures quoted do not include cost of materials. The average for ground application of herbi-

cides, insecticides and fungicides is 70 to 73 cents per acre. Air application averages \$1.05. Custom spraying of cattle runs from 20 to 30 cents per head. Posthole digging is charged at 10 cents per hole. ✓

Getting the Diesel Started

IF you have trouble starting the diesel tractor in cold weather, Bert Moggach of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has listed these "extras" and ideas:

1. You can install a small, gasoline-powered starting engine, which enables you to "motor" the engine and get the lubricating oil circulating before opening the throttle to start the diesel. The disadvantages of this system are the cost of the gasoline engine and the need for two fuels for one tractor.

2. Cheaper systems include glow plugs in the cylinders, heaters in the intake manifold, and equipment for injecting ether into the engine. But don't use ether unless the manufacturer recommends it.

3. Install a block heater in one of the frost plug openings. These units are satisfactory if you plug them into the electrical outlet several hours before you want to start.

4. Maintain a fully charged battery to deliver top cranking power. A diesel fires by heat of air com-

pressed in the cylinders—and to get the air hot enough, the starter has to crank the engine at least at 80 r.p.m. A fully charged battery has only 40 per cent of its cranking power at 0°F., but you can get a battery heater, consisting of an electric heating plate, which will keep the battery close to the maximum.

5. Don't use summer diesel fuel in winter, even if the weather warms up. The temperature can change quickly. Summer diesel fuel will turn cloudy at 20°, and jell at 10°. ✓

Keep Tractor in Good Shape

IF you have a tractor that's "acting up," some likely causes are dirt in the engine, wrong carburetor adjustments, faulty ignition, or a defective cooling system.

Service engineers of the Champion company point out that dirt in the engine causes rapid engine wear and premature engine overhauls. They suggest that you service your tractor's air cleaner daily if you want to save money in the long run. If the proper amount of air is not reaching the carburetor, the fuel mixture is too rich, reducing fuel economy by 20 per cent, drastically reducing horsepower, causing carbon build-up, fouling the spark plugs, encouraging varnish and gum accumulations, and contributing to oil dilution and sludge build-up.

Improper adjustment of the carburetor can also cause these conditions. In the carburetors of modern tractors are two tubes—an idle valve and main metering valve. If either of these is not adjusted correctly,

neither enriching nor leaning down the fuel mixture from recommended setting does any good.

Faults in the ignition system include worn breaker points, corroded connections, defective ignition cables, improper timing, and worn-out spark plugs. It's a good idea to have a complete tune-up every 250 hours, and to replace at least the plugs, points and condenser.

Lastly, the cooling system should neither overheat nor underheat. If operating temperatures are below the normal of 160°, the tractor will lose power, and both fuel consumption and engine wear will increase. If operating temperature is too hot, there will be overheating of critical parts, excessive wear, and possibly engine damage. Make sure that the thermostat is operating correctly, check fan belt daily, watch for faulty radiator hoses, and check and lubricate the water pump. ✓

Use for Old Stove

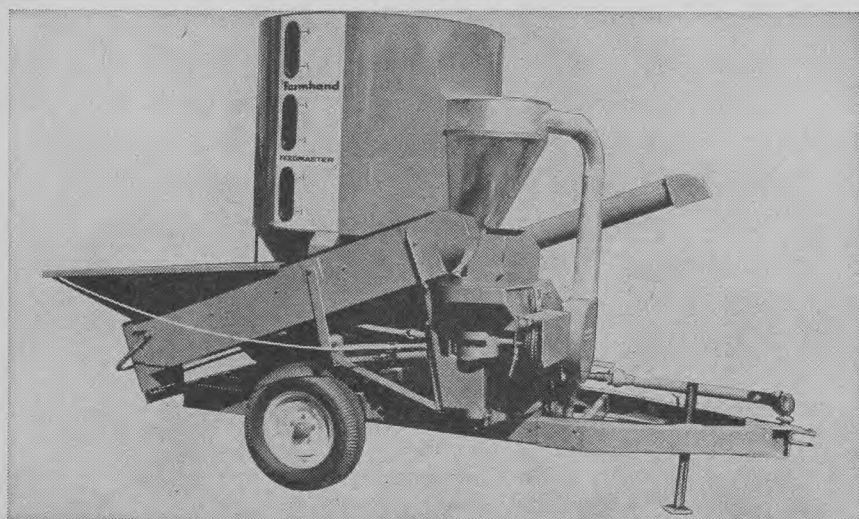


[Guide photo]

Wondering how to make use of old coal stove? This museum piece on an Alberta farm was adapted for propane. Now heats up branding irons.



Grinder-Mixer

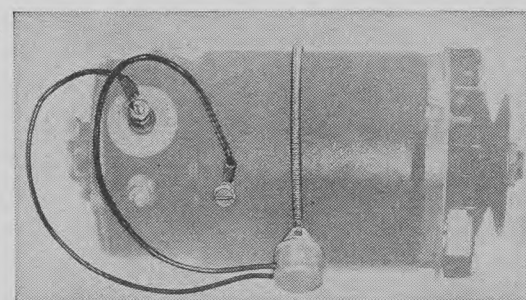


Features of this new model are a 2-ton mixing tank calibrated at 7 levels, self-locking support, 16" hammermill with only 26 reversible hammers and 480 sq. in. screen, concentrate hopper at rear and only 26" from ground. (Farmhand) (404) ✓

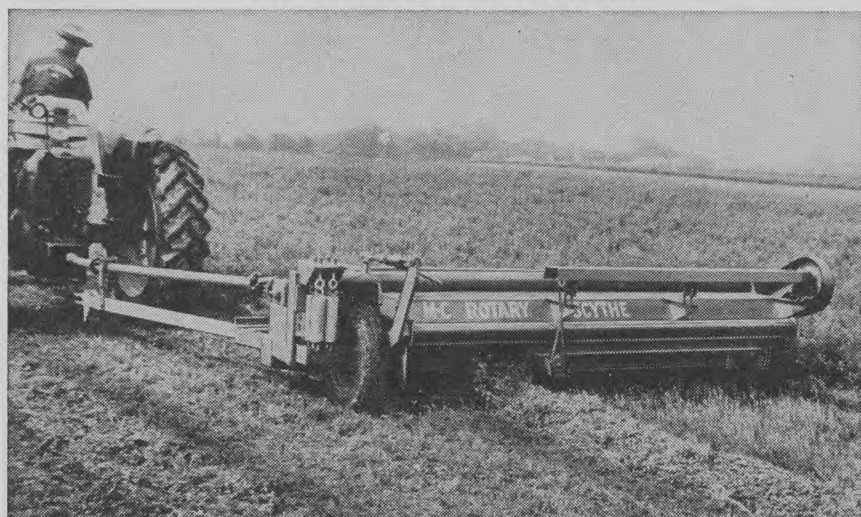
For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

Battery Maintainer

This automatic device maintains batteries at peak in cold weather, allowing full output of generator to go directly to battery, by passing the voltage regulator. It's controlled by generator temperature, cuts in at 60° and out at 90°. (GorDag Inc.) (405) ✓



Mower-Conditioner-Windrower



For one-machine haymaking, this rotary scythe has front roller to bend hay forward, overlapping blades to cut hay at stems without stripping, crimping shield, and rear deflector to guide hay gently into swath or windrow. (The Mathews Co.) (406) ✓

maybe next year

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

Illustrated by **GORDON COLLINS**



PETER Warnick awoke with an uneasy feeling that things weren't quite as they should be. Lying there in the darkness he listened for his wife's familiar breathing. But no sound came from the pillow beside him.

Then he remembered. Lynne had left him. He thought about this a moment before stirring. He found it hard to accept the idea that she wasn't coming back to the farm—ever.

Carefully Peter went over what they'd said to each other that last morning before she climbed into her car and drove angrily away. Did she really have no confidence in his judgment — his ability — or had the last few years just held too much disappointment? He should've seen this coming long ago, he told himself.

But in her heart she must've known he couldn't give up the farm.

"Most people can learn from experience," she had said bitterly, "but not you. You haven't enough sense to see when a thing's hopeless."

It was true that Lynne hadn't wanted him to get a farm in the first place. She wanted to stay in the city. But he had been so sure he could win her over. Maybe it would've been different if she hadn't lost the baby. . . .

"I got the farm for your sake as well as for mine," he told her. "When you've got land you feel you have something solid behind you."

Lynne's freckles stood out like a fire engine in a snow bank. "Oh, it's been solid all right!" she snapped. "Three solid years of nothing! That's what we've got behind us!"

She ticked them off methodically. "The first year we had a bumper wheat crop, but what good did it do? We couldn't sell it. Then we got some

cattle to help us get rid of the wheat. 'There's money in cattle,' you said, 'next year we'll clean up.' But next year the grasshoppers came and we had to buy feed or lose everything. Now we have a first class drought on our hands. . . ."

"But what's the use of talking!" she shrugged angrily, "you won't change. All your life you'll go on being just that—a 'next year' type of guy."

"If we can only harvest this barley, things will be different," he assured her eagerly. "We've still got a pretty good chance. Why, that old crop hasn't even started to head out yet. One good rain and she'll shoot up like mad!"

He was proud he'd been selected to grow a seed crop of this new imported variety. There wasn't another stand like it in the province.

"Rain!" Lynne cried. "Ye gods, there's not a drop of rain between here and China!"

PETER knew the moisture situation was bad —desperate even. On his summerfallow, the clay had baked and cracked open like a million lips begging a drink from the sky. But he couldn't bring himself to admit that their plea might not be answered.

"You have to expect a little drought," he said lamely. "These things go in cycles."

"Cycles!" she retorted. "You go in circles!"

Then she had tried a more reasoning tone. "Look honey, it's not you I'm running out on. I'm just finally turning my back on all this . . . this hopelessness. I've had it. We're so out of touch with everything here. Once you've really thought about it I know you'll see things the way I do."

"Look, Ed can get you a good job in the city. He told me so. I know you don't like him but . . ."

"I've got nothing against your brother," he assured her hastily. "It's only that—well—this place has sort of become a part of me now. I feel I've put too much into it. I don't figure I'd get anywhere just working at a job."

This wasn't exactly what he'd wanted to say. He wasn't a poet, and it would take a poet to tell how he really felt about the farm. When you came right down to it, the land, not the city, was the real center. All life depends on green plants.

Only when she had flung herself angrily out of the house did he realize how badly he'd handled the situation. Maybe if he'd made more of an effort to see her side of it they could have reached some sort of compromise. Deep down inside, Peter knew he could never get along without Lynne.

He ran a broad hand through his unruly dark hair. Easy to be wise after the event, he reflected miserably. He got up slowly and looked out the window. To the east, the sky was a blaze of gold. There wasn't a cloud in sight. Today would be another scorcher, that was for sure.

He decided to take a look around the outside before making breakfast. Already there was an oppressive feeling to the air. It was as though every last drop of moisture had been squeezed out of it.

The new day's heat came on swiftly now—as if it had never really gone away but had lain quietly through the night like a war party waiting to attack with the dawn. Through the rising heat haze the midsummer sun smiled thinly.

(Please turn to next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

Peter stood for a moment and watched his little herd of cattle file out from the shelterbelt. They wandered around the chalky rim of the dugout, sniffing hopefully. But he knew the water had boiled away in the muddy crucible weeks ago, leaving only a deposit of white alkali, liberally streaked with brown. It reminded him of those messy experiments in his high school lab.

Instinctively he moved to intercept the lead steer. He managed to turn the animal back toward the farmyard where he had installed a new trough. This had to be filled daily from a trailer tank of brackish water hauled from an algae-infested slough in the sandhills, about 10 miles away.

Peter looked at the cattle thoughtfully. They seemed to be in pretty good shape. If only he'd had the money to buy more of them. Here, at least, was one "crop" he'd be able to market in the fall — providing there was no panic to knock prices away down, that is. Drought often breeds panic when feed stocks begin to dwindle.

Leaving the cattle to drink, he backed his pickup truck out of the shed and drove slowly down the dusty track which led to the east quarter. Here stood the feed oats, a sorry sight to behold. Once a sea of green that rolled majestically before the prairie wind, they had now become a carpet of lifeless straws. As Peter watched, the oats crackled eerily in the slight breeze which had begun to stir from the west.

"Even a starving grasshopper would turn up his nose at it," he muttered.

He wondered vaguely if he should cut and bale this dried-out crop so he would have roughage for the feeder calves he hoped to buy this fall, or disc the whole mess under to keep his topsoil from blowing. But all the time he knew he really had no choice. He had to disc those oats in, for once the land has gone there is nothing.

Climbing into his truck, he turned west toward his precious barley. One good crop of this special seed stock and he could write his own ticket, he told himself. Buyers would line up to get the stuff. Then Lynne would see he'd been right.

He noted that the barley straw was a bit on the short side, but this didn't matter. It was head development which counted in a seed crop. And there was life here, that was the main thing. The sharply spiked heads were just beginning to fill out. Yet for some reason Peter felt an ache in the pit of his stomach as he looked at them—like the time the doctor told him their new baby wasn't expected to live.

HE had delayed sowing this crop so as to give the late spring sun a chance to kill the first generation of wild oats. If he hadn't done this, the barley too would have been dried out now. But thus freed of weed competition, the crop had come on strongly, making every drop of soil moisture count. This was the critical time. Without water to sustain them,

the tiny developing embryos would shrivel and die in the coffin of their hulls.

Peter looked hopefully downwind. The whole sky was a pale pale blue in that direction. To the north and west, long windrows of fleecy clouds promised nothing but fair weather.

In a sudden flash of anger he shook his fist at the heavens. Was it too much to ask — one measly shower? It *had* to rain! If this crop came through he knew he could go to Lynne and convince her their future was here on the farm.

But two days later he was still vainly scanning the sky. The barley heads were begging for moisture now. Soon it would be too late. If nothing happened in a day or so he would have to give up his dream. He'd go into Bedford and put in a long distance call to Lynne. Bedford was on a different exchange. No sense in broadcasting his troubles over their local party line.

About noon a black wall of cloud appeared in the northwest. It spread rapidly, blotting out the sun. The air had become as hot as a smelter blast. A flick of lightning cracked out like the snap of a whip, and a rumble of thunder shook the ground.

His hopes soaring, Peter ran out on the porch. The sky grew even blacker. Suddenly the storm broke with an angry roar! But his spirits sank back into his boots as he watched the thousands of hard, white pellets dance madly about the yard.

Hail—the grain grower's scourge! His crop would be knocked flat!

Glumly he went inside to change his shirt. There wasn't much point in putting off that phone call now. Tomorrow he'd turn his cows into what was left of the barley so they could fatten for a couple of weeks before he sold them. By selling them early he might even get a better price. The thought gave him some consolation. He and Lynne would need the extra money for a new start.

As he drove out of the yard he swung toward the barley, his feelings not unlike those of a bereaved relative who goes for one last look at the remains. But when he reached the field, Peter halted in sheer amazement. The erratic hail had missed the barley completely! Veering sharply to the east, it had swathed the useless oat crop as flat as a bride's first cake!

For a moment he didn't know whether to be glad or sorry. With the barley gone, he'd somehow felt the decision had been taken out of his hands. Now, he was right back where he started. True, his crop was still standing, but without rain it wouldn't be standing long.

A few drops on his face made Peter look up hopefully. Large individual drops pockmarked the heavy dust around him briefly, then they ceased falling altogether. His hopes faded quickly. The sky was actually beginning to lighten now. Overhead, a wide patch of blue appeared. Peter cursed those western mountains which squeezed all good from each passing cloud before it arrived over the thirsty plains.

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Saskatchewan:



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Charles Wong, Lumsden, Saskatchewan, grows finest-quality turkeys. His winnings at the Royal Winter Fair in 1962 include five first class groupings. The secret of Mr. Wong's success, in his own words: "Good turkeys, good management, good feed". Mr. Wong depends on quality "Miracle" Feeds for best results in his combined feeding operations.



Climbing sourly into his truck, he headed for town. What was the use of waiting any longer? Lynne was right. There was no rain between here and China.

REACHING the highway, he turned east on the blacktop instead of going right into Bedford. About a half a mile away stood a new service station with an outdoor phone booth. This would give him more privacy than any of the phones in town.

He got through to the city almost at once. After several rings went unanswered, Peter told the operator he'd try again later. Somebody was bound to be home at his brother-in-law's if he placed his call closer to the dinner hour.

To pass the time, he decided to cross the tracks into town and see Bill Downs at the United Co-op elevator. Bill might be able to give him an idea where he could get the best price for his cattle.

Bedford boasted three elevators, a clapboard hotel, a cafe, hardware store, food market and the inevitable post office. Except for the hotel beer parlor, the post office was the only establishment which did much business. The town was a casualty of the new highway. Most people now drove to larger centers to do their shopping.

Today, it looked as deserted as a playground on a Monday morning. The baked gumbo in the streets still held tire prints of vehicles that had passed through right after the last shower, about two months ago.

Peter found his friend on the ground floor of the elevator, sitting on an empty nail keg.

Bill Downs wiped his forehead and nodded. "Don't know whether to open the doors to let the air in, or close 'em to keep the heat out," was his greeting.

"Why don't you shut down and go for a holiday?"

"Might as well, by the look of things," the other grumbled. "The last load we had in here wasn't even worth weighing. We just counted the grain and paid the guy by the kernel."

"You get any cattle quotations today?"

"What's the matter, your radio on the blink?"

"I missed the noon broadcast," Peter told him. "Storm hit about that time so I ran outside. Figured I might get some rain out of it."

"How about your wife, she run out too?"

"What do you mean?" Peter said cautiously. He wondered how much the elevator agent knew. People hereabouts were pretty quick at putting two and two together.

"Didn't she hear the broadcast either?"

"She took off for a bit of a holiday," Peter felt a surge of relief.

"Good time to take off for any reason," Downs nodded. "How come you're so interested in livestock prices? Don't tell me you aim to sell your stuff this early?"

"Better to sell now than wait until there's a panic," Peter shrugged.

Downs snorted derisively. "The Government will buy feed in Timbuktu and ship 'er all in by jet, if they have to. They don't want any

hard-times talk floating around. I'd give those cattle another month on feed, at least."

"Where's a good place to sell — when I do decide to get rid of them?"

"Sell 'em wherever you can get the most money," Downs advised. "Do some phoning around. Sometimes \$20 spent on phone calls can make you an extra \$200."

PETER stayed at the elevator for about an hour before heading back to the highway to try the phone again. If Downs knew anything of Lynne's leaving, it was evident he didn't intend to let on to her husband.

He was inside the service station cafe having a cup of coffee with the proprietor, Bob Thatcher, when a

sudden banging of the cafe's screen door interrupted them. Outside, the air was a wild confusion of dust and debris.

"Man, will you look at that wind!" Thatcher exclaimed. "Came up as quick as a gopher in a snake hole!"

He pointed to a black haze which was beginning to blot out the sun. "Somebody's soil is on the move out there. With this wind behind 'er she should end up somewhere around Lake of the Woods!"

All at once Peter recalled the strip of bare summerfallow which ringed his barley. He'd kept it cultivated to provide a weed-free belt around his seed crop. Under the force of this blow, the dry loose soil would sandblast those barley heads right off their stems.

He took the last of his coffee at a gulp. "There's a piece of fallow at my place that'll go too, if I don't do something about it," he explained.

"You got anything you can list with?" Thatcher asked.

Peter nodded. "There's an old corn planter with a couple of lister shovels on it. Found it on the farm when I took over."

As he made for the door, he blessed the chance which led him to make a hitch for that old planter last summer. In fact, Lynne had asked him to rig it up so he could hill a few rows of potatoes she had planted.

But all thought of calling his wife had gone from his mind.

(Please turn to next page)



Soon he'll be on his own...

As your boy's interest in farming develops, encourage him to see the picture as a whole . . . to recognize that successful farming includes keeping records, balancing books . . . saving.

Now is a good time to introduce him to your Royal Bank manager, who can help him learn to handle his own affairs. He'll be happier with his own personal

budget . . . his own savings account to build. You'll enjoy watching them grow together.



ROYAL BANK

The wind had almost an animal snarl to it now. Forcing the truck door open, Peter stumbled into the cab, coughing from the dust inhaled in the process. By this time it was so dark he had to switch on his headlights.

On the north road the wind pressed hard. Peter found it was all he could do to keep the truck from careening off into the ditch. He clutched the wheel so firmly his knuckles stood out like white dots.

This was the time his right front tire chose to blow. It reminded him of a firecracker in a garbage can.

The truck wobbled crazily. Cursing, he fought the wheel until he brought the vehicle to a safe stop. While he fumbled with the bolts that held his spare, the wind bombarded Peter's eyes with dust until he could hardly see. It was almost as if some malignant force was bent on defeating him.

EVERY minute counted now, he told himself, as he started off once more. He had to get out on that fallow and plow long, deep furrows at right angles to the wind.

He was on his own road at last, moving along in a maelstrom of wind and dust. Entering the gate he noted how much cleaner the air was where the land was anchored by grass and weeds. "Weeds are nature's first aid to cover soil wounds," a teacher had once said.

Peter would have continued on to the equipment shed if his eye hadn't caught a movement beyond the barley field. Against the blackness of blowing soil, he detected a deeper blackness off to his right. It was centered around an object which was moving through the fallow at a measured pace. Somebody was already out there plowing up his land!

He felt a sudden glow of warmth. It was probably his neighbor, Tom Fallon. If it was Tom, the old fellow deserved a medal of some sort. The Fallons had plenty of troubles of their own this year.

Swinging in that direction, Peter stopped the truck at the edge of his fallow and climbed out. Then he stared again, harder. This time he couldn't believe his eyes.

A WOMAN was driving his tractor. And—in spite of dark goggles and the bright scarf wound around her head—he knew who that woman was. His heart sent the blood pounding in his ears. Then he was racing across the rough ground, shouting her name.



Suddenly she saw him, and brought the big machine to a halt. Before her feet had touched the ground she was in his arms.

"Lynne. . ."

"Darling I . . ." she began, but the rest of her words were lost in the noise of engine and wind.

She started to cough as some of the flying dust lodged in her throat. Peter gave her his handkerchief so she could protect her face. He pointed toward the truck. She nodded and handed him the goggles, then headed across the field.

Watching her go, Peter marveled to himself. Lynne had always been so fussy about how she looked. Now, her clothes were streaked with dirt and her face was as black as an Angus bull on a moonless night.

Then he swung up onto the tractor. Lynne had made a good start on the listing job. It wouldn't take him long to finish it.

By the time he was cutting his last furrow there was hardly any soil movement at all.

This battle they had won, at least.

As he slid behind the wheel of the truck, he laughed ruefully. "We've brought that barley through hail and high wind. Too bad it has to be junked for want of a few inches of rain."

"We did the best we could," Lynne said gently. "At least we saved our fallow field for next year."

"Say, look who's talking about next year," Peter grinned.

But his heart sang. What Lynne was really saying was that no matter what happened, they were, in this together. They were farm partners now.

They went into the house arm in arm.

LATER, it was Lynne who heard the first heavy drops strike the window panes. Then the drops came on with a roar — beating a steady tattoo on the shingles above like massed kettle drums at a military parade.

This time it was rain — precious rain which seeped down into the ground to be taken up greedily by the more than 6,000 miles of tiny absorbent hairs which cover the root system of a single grain plant. Life-giving rain that would rise again to the surface and beyond through the hollow xylem cells of the plant stems to where the leaves stand ready to manufacture energy — energy which would send the barley heads swelling to meet the sun.

"Where are you going?" she cried, as her husband dashed madly out the door. "Peter, you idiot! You'll get soaked."

"Just remember it's Saturday," he shouted. "I haven't had my bath!"

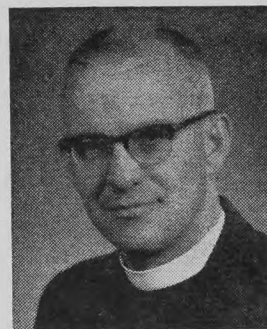
He just stood there in the down-pour, grinning back at her. His clothes were running with water from head to foot.

Suddenly Lynne saw what Peter had been trying to tell her. There was a special magic in the smell of the soft, damp earth around them. On this land they were in at the very beginning of things — all life started here.

Laughing, she joined her husband out in the rain. V

Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Throw Him the Crowbar!

My Grandfather was the foreman of an island cattle ranch more than 50 years ago. The island comprised well over 1,000 acres and was situated in an Ontario lake. To get the cattle to and from the mainland they used a great raft with a fence around it. This contraption was called a "crib," and it was towed by a small steam launch. When it was loaded the outfit moved very slowly, which was fortunate for Grandpa. He couldn't swim, and one day he fell off the crib when it was out in the middle of the lake.

There were always two or three men with the load of cattle. Struggling in the water, just managing to keep his head up, Grandpa shouted for help. One of the men immediately picked up something and threw it to him.

It was a crowbar.

Grandpa lived to tell the tale, but years later he was still somewhat disgusted with the fellow who threw him a crowbar when he was drowning.

It happens too often. Too often we throw crowbars to people in trouble. Sometimes the crowbar is labeled "gossip," or "anger," or "intolerance," or "criticism." Our brother is struggling there in the deep waters of trouble and that's the best we can do for him—throw him the crowbar!

Suggested Scripture: James III, 1-10 and St. Matthew XVII, 1-5.

A Big Word

The word is "ecumenical." It is a bit hard to pronounce until you get used to it, but we hear it quite often these days. It has to do with Christian unity. The recent Vatican Council used the word and there have been a good many ecumenical discussions sponsored by the World Council of Churches, which includes most of the non-Roman Catholic communions. Christians everywhere have become increasingly concerned about the divisions which separate the followers of Jesus.

The word is by no means new. It comes to us from ancient Greece — OIKUMENE—which simply means "the whole world." Its use is derived from Our Lord's own prayer—"Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one."

Most of us are far removed from the great debates of the modern ecumenical movement. However, such a movement can only prosper through the prayers of Christians everywhere. Here are 10 important principles for us all to think about—10 "musts":

1. We must approach each other "in Christ."
2. We must depend on the grace of God not on the devices of men.
3. We must know what our own church teaches.
4. We must respect each other.
5. We must learn as much as we can about each other.
6. We must beware of sentiment displacing sense.
7. We must avoid undue pressure "to do things together," for this can create new misunderstandings. (Here I expect some will disagree.)
8. We must not be impatient.
9. We must pray for each other.
10. In our thinking and praying, we must not exclude any who believe in Jesus Christ. It cannot be a case of "everybody but—"

Suggested Scripture: St. John XVII, 9-19 and I Corinthians I, 10-17.

Conversion

Just a few miles west of Fort William on the Trans-Canada Highway there's a large white barn. At one time it was the center of a fur farm. Now if you were to pass by, as I do each year, you might look twice, and then you would see that it's not really a barn at all—but a church, transformed by the zeal and energy of some New Canadians who settled there since the war.

No sooner had the first of these new settlers arrived than they began to look for a place to worship. In the beginning they used a rural schoolhouse but this was soon too small, as more and more of their former compatriots joined them in the new land. It was then that they acquired the disused barn and began to remodel it. There were many things to be done on their own farms, many things they needed—but the House of God came first.

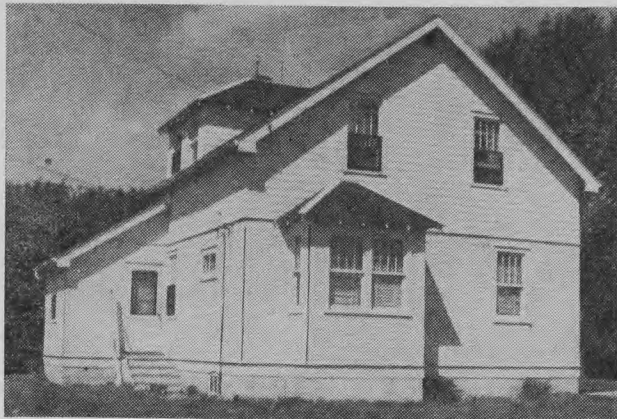
In this they were much like our own early ancestors who built their churches, great and small, wherever they made their homes. You see these churches still, scattered throughout the land—monuments to faith and zeal. But some of them are empty and seldom used—lonely places, unpainted and neglected. We've all seen them and when we see them there may be a question in our minds—"have all the people moved away, or is God no longer first?"

That great white barn, now become a church, brings the question home to all of us. Is God first in my life? Or is there something else?

Suggested Scripture: St. Luke XII, 15-31 and Isaiah II.

Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women



This farm couple planned their large, new kitchen for maximum efficiency



[Guide photo]

These photos show McEwens' home before and after. They're pleased with its contemporary look.

Designed for a Dishwasher

by ELVA FLETCHER

ARE you considering the installation of a dishwasher in your home? The young Glen McEwens of Tyvan, Sask., thought a lot about this household appliance before they actually purchased one. Even now Glen often teases JeanAnn about it "being one of the most expensive dishwashers in Saskatchewan."

Why was it so costly? Well, once Glen and JeanAnn decided to buy the dishwasher they knew they would need to enlarge the kitchen. Once they decided to enlarge the kitchen, it seemed as good a time as any to include a larger dining area in their plans. That's just what they did. Many of the ideas incorporated into the 14- by 26-foot addition are their own; others JeanAnn gathered from magazines.

The McEwens farm a section of land with Glen's parents some 30 miles southeast of Regina. Their house was built in 1928, a time when small kitchens were fashionable. As their family grew to include three children — Nancy, Cindy and Harvey—JeanAnn found the 12- by 13-foot kitchen increasingly inadequate.

There were several reasons, of course. One person could work in it comfortably; two could manage; but with any more, it was crowded. There wasn't sufficient storage space for a busy farm kitchen. Neither was there an adequate dining area. Obviously, this kitchen was not intended for a family of five, or six with the arrival of baby Ross nine months ago.

By the time the McEwens were ready to start their kitchen project in the fall of 1959, they had already made some major changes in the house. For example, the winter before, Glen, with his father's help, took out the partition between living and dining rooms, to make a family-size living room. They added a picture window on the south, eliminated a small window to the west, modernized the bathroom. Upstairs, built-in bedroom cupboards gave the children places in which to keep clothing and playthings.

These changes simplified many of JeanAnn's homemaking duties. But the new, large kitchen and dining room made them even easier. Collectively, they make it possible for JeanAnn, a dia-

betic, to more easily cope with the demands of home and family.

The addition divides down the middle from north to south, with the kitchen to the east, the dining room to the west.

THE kitchen design provides a laundry area that can be closed off from the kitchen proper by a folding door. The design also gave JeanAnn a tall cupboard in which to store appliances such as vacuum cleaner and polisher. JeanAnn enjoys this cupboard particularly because it gives her new storage space for milk pails. Built-in flour and sugar bins each store 100 pounds and slide easily on ordinary washer wringer rolls — a McEwen innovation.

Glen made the kitchen table himself. He used an old one-way blade for its base and reinforced the table top with braces from an old sleigh. In the kitchen renovation he refurbished the table with a new beige arborite top. Now the entire family can sit down in comfort to a meal in the kitchen.

JeanAnn and Glen gave the kitchen cupboards a natural mahogany finish. Contrast is provided by accents of turquoise and copper. One wall in the dining room duplicates the mahogany finish. Here, too, JeanAnn has cupboards and drawers (on tracks) for storage.

Beige vinyl flooring throughout the addition blends with the mahogany finish. The McEwens decided they did not have sufficient experience to tackle the flooring themselves and so they enlisted professional help.

THE dining room with its big window is actually more than a meal-time gathering place. Its versatility, according to JeanAnn, makes it extremely useful. It becomes a sewing room when she pulls down the built-in sewing table. Glen's university training convinced him of the importance of farm records. So when he uses the built-in desk to bring his farm records up-to-date, it's the farm office. It has some use as a library. But its primary function remains that of a dining room and when it serves that purpose, JeanAnn thoroughly enjoys the pass-through because "it's a real step-saver."

(Please turn to next page)



[Guide photo]

Left: The new kitchen. Its cupboards, shelves and drawers plus the dishwasher do much to simplify JeanAnn's duties.

Below: This is the kitchen before the McEwens built the new large one.



(Continued from previous page)

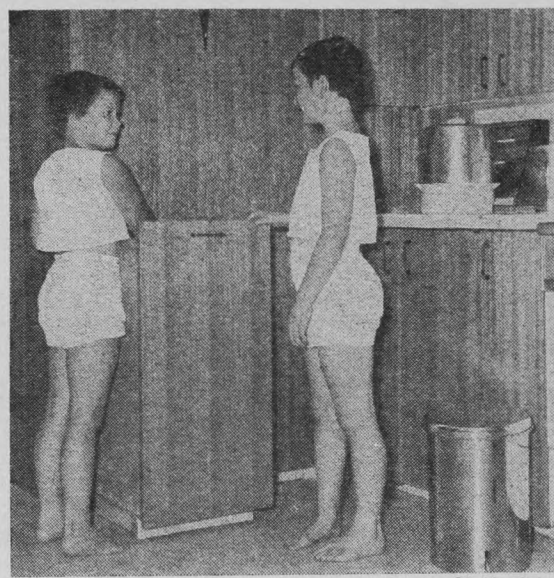


When the McEwens first talked about an addition to the house, Glen had many misgivings. In his opinion, to increase the house size could only mean more work for JeanAnn. At the time, he wasn't convinced she could cope with any more household duties.

What has happened is that the addition has actually simplified JeanAnn's homemaking. The reason, of course, is that the extra dining, counter and storage space, plus the dishwasher, allow her to pursue her work with much more ease. And in Glen's view, this is reason enough for it. V

Right: Nancy and Cindy demonstrate how easily their mother's sugar and flour bins move on washer wringer rolls.

Left: A folding door effectively screens the laundry area from the rest of the kitchen.



[Guide photos]

Rhymes by Our Readers

Reasons for Country Living

Why do we live in the country?
Admittedly there are days
When loneliness stalks beside you,
And the pale and feeble rays
Of winter sunlight on endless snow
Seem a boring and hopeless thing,
But not if you think of the magic
That's wrought by the hand of spring.
The exquisite changing of winter's brown
To saffron and palest green: the return
Of the birds and their wild sweet call:
The sound of a bubbling stream.
Violets clustered beneath the trees,
And trilliums as white as milk,
And all the new young in the animal world
With coats as soft as silk.
There's summer ahead with its golden days,
And the lake will be warm and still,
And the wind will be gentle, and fragrant
With pine, and daisies will bloom on the hill.
Then autumn will come on flaming wings,
And the world will be bronze and gold,
And there'll be a feeling of settling in—
A prelude to winter's cold.
But there's beauty there too,
With the ice and the snow,
And the shadows incredibly blue:
In fact, when you pause to total them up—
Bad days are scattered and few:
For you live with the gift
That nature bestows, with generous
And loving hand—that priceless gift
That only we know
Who live as one with the land.

—D. D. CLIFF,
Westport, Ont.

And I Will Sing of Mine

Let others sing of lands they love.
And I will sing of mine;
Though alien grandeur rise above
Some far famed borderline
Let their own singers sing its praise,
And I will sing of mine.

There are far lands that smile so fair,
Etched by God's hand divine;
With my own land they can compare,
And so can they with thine;
But hearts respond to ties of home,
And I will sing of mine.

Our childhood scenes, old friends we know,
Cling through our life's design;
The lone lake's call, warm streams dark flow,
And whispering ageless pine—
Let those who have like memories, sing,
And I will sing of mine.

I voice no grudge, I breathe no ill,
All envious thoughts decline;
Each to our own fair visions thrill
Where faith and love incline,
So, singers sing your songs of home,
And I will sing of mine.

—S. M. PARKER,
Truro Heights, N.S.

When Moonlight Touches Old Things

Old deserted building, lonely, warped
and ragged in the sun.
Glow and live and breathe once more.
When long moonbeam fingers explore
The tinder-dry old boards
Of aging walls and rotted floors.
Rusted hinges sing, as an old door swings
With every passing breeze.
Like the laughter of the old
Rising on a high note
To fall, a gentle chuckle in the throat.
A mellowness clings to ripe old things
When moon silver spills across the aging sills
Where a sagging door on rusty metal swings.
And against worn door steps lean,
An old red bowl, and some long forgotten harness
brass
Gleaming like jewels in a tuft of long brown grass.
Moonlight too, touches with kindness, me!
The seamy lines and the wrinkles fade.
Once again I see, not this aging worn woman I am
But the silhouette of the girl I used to be.

—MARTHA CRAWFORD,
Big River, Sask.

Lilac

Untamed it grows, the bonnie thing
In field or stoney mound
And sweet the starry blossoms fan
Their gentle perfume round.

Above that cloak of pointed green
The dewy clusters rise.
They greet the gold of coming day,
The blue of morning skies.

The woody stems, the tapered leaves,
They each one have a part
In bearing up the dimpling flowers
That mass a lilac's heart.

The lovely blooms so quickly pass.
And yet, they always bring
A message from the world of flowers
To tell us it is spring.

—HAZEL LEVERE,
Burritt's Rapids, Ont.

Our Picture Window

Our picture window frames such lovely things,
The autumn leaves, the flash of blue jay's wings
Crows, gathering their clan for southward flight,
Wild geese, against the rosy sunset light.

Winter's first flakes, half snow, half rain,
That whirling, rest against the window pane.
Then comes an ice-storm, covering trees and land
And in our frame—a scene from fairyland.

Comes spring, and maples that all winter spread
Their barren branches, turn a rosy red.
The crocuses are pecking in the lawn,
Before the drifted snow is fairly gone.

Summer presents a fairy flower bed;
Petunias, snowy white, and satin red.
And lifting up their heads, among all these,
The Angel Trumpets, nodding in the breeze.

Our picture window frames these lovely sights,
The changing seasons, and the moonlit nights.
Yet in its frame, no lovelier sight I see,
Than my wee grandchild, trudging by to visit me.

—MAYBELLE MAY,
Hornby, Ont.

Northern Lights

In stately dignity they march across the northern
sky.

Sometimes like organ pipes they stand, and
breathlessly stand I,

Perchance to catch the distant strains of solemn
music grand,

But as I wait I only hear a whisper sibilant
Like soft winds drifting through the pines on a
lazy summer's day;

And even as I watch they've changed, for now
bright searchlights play

Along the far horizon's edge, and pierce the dark-
ness, high

Up to the zenith, searching out the secrets of the
sky.

But lo! Once more with silent speed they turn
another page,

For now a gentle curtain falls across that northern
stage.

In tranquil grace it sways and folds in shades of
every hue,

Rose and gold and muted green, pale lavender
and blue.

My finite mind can only guess what mysteries
sublime

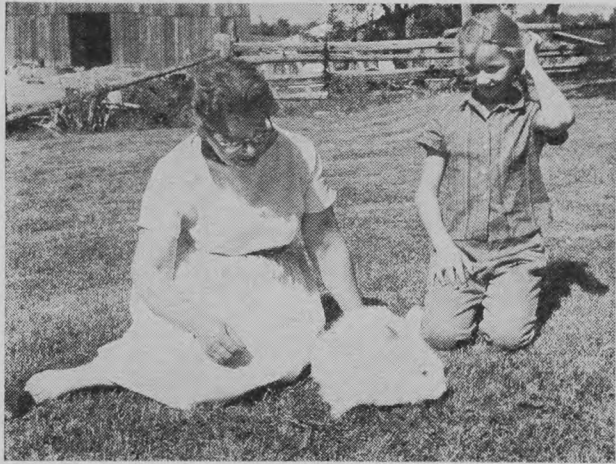
God carries out majestically behind that shade
of time.

The heavens declare Thy glory, Lord, when bright
or clouded o'er;

Conclusive proof of Thy great power! Why dare
we ask for more?

—E. DORIS OSBORN,
Niagara Falls, Ont

One small rabbit started this ➤



An Angora rabbit was the first wool-bearing animal Mrs. Blackburn purchased for combings from its coat.



[Guide photos

Mrs. Blackburn and daughter Rae share chores and their pleasure in caring for the growing sheep flocks. Shearing feeds first wheel, then loom.

From Lamb to Loom

by GWEN LESLIE

Home Editor

"THURSDAY is my day at home. If you can come then, we'll be pleased to see you," Edna Blackburn told me when I called. This hospitable gesture was my introduction to Mrs. J. W. Blackburn, an avid hobbyist whose interest in spinning and weaving created a new pattern for living.

A meeting with a Scots woman who did some spinning and dyeing started it all back in 1942. Mrs. Blackburn persuaded her new friend to teach her these arts. This set off a chain reaction which changed the Blackburns from town-dwelling business people to a proud farm family. It also led Edna to learn weaving and later to a round of teaching and demonstrating her spinning and weaving skills.

While visiting with Mrs. Blackburn at their 150-acre farm in Peel County, Ont., I learned something of her story.

When Edna first became interested in the wheel and loom, the family lived on an acre of property in Langstaff, a short drive from their electrical appliance store in Thornhill. A spinner must have something to spin, and as she grew more proficient, she began to experiment with different fleeces. Then she bought Angora rabbits for the combings from their coats. The Blackburn children, four boys and a girl, shared their parents' fondness for animals, and, in time, their acre of land was also home to a goat, ducks, geese, and a barnful of rabbits. During the same time, more and more city workers came to live

in Langstaff, and the Blackburns began to find themselves the object of mixed interest on a residential street.

Nine years ago, family and animals moved to the farm. "In the beginning, we bought the farm to live on," Mrs. Blackburn told me. "We planned to drive back and forth to the business, and rent the land out. But Wes bought a couple of Angus cows, and that was our downfall!" Soon the appliance enterprise was taking second place to the Blackburns' growing interest in the farm, so they sold the business.

"We decided we had 10 years of our life to find out if we could make a go of farming. Wes started building his registered herd of Aberdeen-Angus, and added Red Polls for the cream cheque," she recalled. Both Blackburns enrolled for a sheep short course at the Ontario Agricultural College.

"Wool just seems to lead to more wool," Edna confided. Starting with sturdy Suffolks, which she found too strong to handle, she progressed to gentler Corriedale and Southdown sheep with two purebred flocks of 50 each as her aim. Of the care required by sheep (the spraying, deworming, clipping and nursing through ailments and lambing) she says, "You have to have a feeling for them. I think once you're into it you love them. I can't eat the day an animal is shipped to slaughter and often think I could easily become a vegetarian!"

Lambing posed another problem; the orphaned lambs needed milk. To provide it, the Blackburns bought more goats. Milk from the Toggenburg herd, which numbers about 20, is also sold on special order, and the goat bucks are sold at 8 weeks of age for meat.

THROUGH these years of farm and family growing, Edna pursued her interest in spinning, dyeing and weaving. One summer she taught spinning at Guelph to a group of weavers. In winter she lectured to women's institutes, and she has demonstrated at the Canadian National Exhibition. At home she teaches daughter Rae, now 12, who does potholders on her own small loom and had another strung to make a scarf the Thursday I visited with them.

Thursday was Edna's only day at home from mid-May until the end of October last year. On other days she could be seen in floor-length gingham and dust cap in the First Settler's House in Pioneer Village. There she shared her interest in history and her skill in spinning with the thou-

sands of visitors to the Black Creek Conservation Area. As chatelaine of the three-room log house built in 1816 from land clearings, she demonstrated the homely talents essential to the pioneer homemaker, even to baking bread in the massive stone fireplace. Hers, too, was the herb garden out front, and she dried its harvest in the rafters of the historic house.

Although her spinning at Pioneer Village is a part of the role she plays, at home it's hobby craftsmanship. On one or another of her five spinning wheels, she spins her homegrown yarns—Angora combings and a selection of fleece from two purebred lines and a Suffolk-Southdown cross. The one-time purchaser of fleece now sells it! When time permits, she knits and weaves for special orders and places some articles for sale in a craft shop in Caledon East.

Edna is one weaver who sees her wool from lamb to loom. What does she feel as the 10-year farming trial time nears an end?

"When we seem especially busy, I sometimes feel guilty thinking it was my influence that brought us to farming. I grew up on a farm and knew farm life; my husband didn't. But you make your own atmosphere in a farm home, and to us the farm is fun, as well as a way of making a living."

The Blackburns look to be farmers to stay. ✓



On a fine day Edna likes to spin outdoors. This is a Norwegian wheel made in Quebec from walnut.



In Pioneer Village Edna demonstrated spinning—an essential talent among early homemakers.



2525

2524

2523

No. 2525. Designed especially for sewing with knitted fabrics, this dress features flange shoulders, unpressed pleats in skirt, and a self belt. Order in Miss sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Pattern price 70¢.

No. 2524. Mix or match the colors for your knit suit. Jacket features a bottom yoke and top-stitch trim. Semi-fitted overblouse buttons at back. Darts fit top of straight skirt. Miss 10, 12, 14, 16; 70¢.

No. 2523. For a dress you'll wear with comfort, sew this quick 'n easy straight shift from cotton, silk or wool knits, matte or plain jerseys. A self-tie belt marks waist. Miss 10, 12, 14, 16; price 70¢.

The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 21, Man.

Box 4001, Terminal "A",
Toronto, Ont.

Please send Butterick

(No C.O.D. orders, please)

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____

Vegetable Variety

TWO root vegetables readily available through the winter months are parsnips and rutabagas, more familiarly called yellow turnips. Have you explored the various ways in which these old-fashioned staples can be prepared?

In common with other vegetables, parsnips and the Swedish or yellow turnip are best cooked just until crisp-tender. Drop pieces to be cooked into boiling salted water (about 1 teaspoon salt to a quart of water) and cook quickly. Young tender roots need just enough water to prevent sticking to the pan. For older roots, use enough water to cover. Cooking time varies with maturity and the size of pieces.

Parsnips may be cooked in the roaster with a beef roast, basting occasionally with the drippings. Boiled and mashed, they combine with mashed carrots in a pleasing blend of color and flavor. Butter, salt and pepper accent parsnip flavor whether the vegetable is served alone or in combination with another.

To cooked, diced or mashed turnip, add butter, salt and pepper and one of the following: brown sugar, nutmeg, chopped parsley, or grated cheese (reheat to melt cheese).

More suggestions for serving parsnips and turnips are given below. Try them and see if even your most reluctant vegetable-eater won't respond.

Glazed Parsnips

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 6 medium parsnips | 2 T. bacon fat |
| Boiling water | 1 tsp. brown sugar |
| 1 tsp. salt | 1/16 tsp. pepper |

Peel parsnips and cut in quarters or eighths, lengthwise. Place in a saucepan with boiling water 1 inch deep and salt. Cover pan and cook until parsnip pieces are crisp-tender. Meantime, heat 1 tablespoon bacon fat in a 1-qt. baking pan. Drain parsnips and arrange evenly in baking pan. Mix sugar and pepper and sprinkle over parsnips. Drizzle with remaining tablespoon of bacon fat. Cook in a very hot oven at 500°F. for 10 to 15 minutes or until browned. Serve hot. Yields 6 servings.

Parsnip Pie

Pare, boil and mash parsnips. Season with butter, salt and pepper and whip until light and fluffy. Pile the parsnip mixture into a greased pie plate and sprinkle with buttered crumbs or with small pieces of raw bacon. Heat in a hot oven at 400°F. until parsnips are heated through and crumbs are brown, or bacon is nicely crisped.

Parsnip Patties

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2 c. mashed parsnips | 1 or 2 eggs, beaten |
| 1/2 c. milk | 1 T. butter |
| 3 T. flour | Salt and pepper |

Add eggs to parsnips and beat well. Stir in remaining ingredients. Shape mixture into patties, flour lightly and fry until brown in a small amount of fat. Garnish with parsley or a sprinkling of paprika.

Winter Salad

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 c. grated raw turnip | 1/4 c. seedless raisins or chopped peanuts |
| 1 c. finely shredded green cabbage | 1 T. lemon juice |
| 1 c. diced red apple, unpared | 3-4 T. salad dressing |

Combine salad ingredients and toss lightly with dressing. Yields about 4 servings.

Pan Steamed Turnips

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2 T. fat | Dash of pepper |
| 6 c. shredded turnip | 2 T. boiling water |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | |

Melt fat in a heavy frying pan and add remaining ingredients. Cover closely and cook over low heat for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Yields 6 servings.

Turnip Puff

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 3 c. hot mashed turnip | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 2 T. butter | 3/4 tsp. salt |
| 2 eggs, well beaten | 1/8 tsp. pepper |
| 3 T. flour | 1/2 c. buttered cracker or bread crumbs (optional) |
| 1 T. brown sugar | |

Combine turnip and butter. Add eggs and beat thoroughly. Stir in flour, sugar, baking powder, salt and pepper; mix until well blended. Turn into a greased casserole and top with buttered crumbs, if desired. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. until top is lightly browned, about 25 minutes. Yields 6 servings.—G.L. ✓

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

Calendar Time

by HELEN MARQUIS

THIS is the time of the year I take down old calendars and hang new ones. But before I hang the new ones I first go over them with my pen. On one I write in all the birthdays and anniversaries throughout the year that I want to remember. I use another calendar for my date book; for example, the second and fourth Saturdays are marked with a large 4-H for my club meetings and the name of our meeting place. On this same calendar I mark the dates of conventions, lectures, handicraft classes, the deadline of a contest I'm entering.

My husband has succumbed to the idea of using a calendar as a daily reminder too. He marks his calendar with the dates of swine sales, exhibitions, machinery demonstrations. He also notes the dates he expects the calves to be born, the litter of pigs to arrive, when to expect the new chicks. This information is all recorded in his farm books, but he has found it is easy to forget unless the reminder is before him daily. ✓



Peanut Brittle Coffee Cake

When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for guaranteed results! Just follow this step-by-step recipe for a tender, rich coffee cake flavoured with a hint of orange and filled with crushed peanut brittle. M-m-m, yummy!

PEANUT BRITTLE COFFEE CAKE

You'll need for the dough:

- 3/4 c. milk
- 2 tsps. salt
- 1/3 c. granulated sugar
- 1/2 c. shortening
- 1/2 c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 2 well-beaten eggs
- 1 tbsp. grated orange rind
- 4 1/2 c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

- 1/2 c. crushed peanut brittle
- Soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. cold water
- Finely-crushed peanut brittle

1. Scald milk; stir in salt, the 1/3 c. sugar and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, eggs, orange rind and 2 1/4 c. of the flour.

Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a soft dough—about 2 1/4 c. more. Knead on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/2 hours. Meantime, prepare crushed peanut brittle.

3. Punch down dough. Turn out and knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Cover with a tea towel; let rest 10 mins. Roll out one portion into a 14-inch round. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Using an inverted 4-inch bowl, mark a circle in centre of dough. Cut 12 equidistant slashes in dough from circle to outer edge. Sprinkle a little peanut brittle in centre of each section of dough. Beginning at outer edge, roll up a section; twist the roll 1/4 turn clockwise. Repeat with remaining sections. Lift onto greased cookie sheet. Repeat with other portion of dough.

4. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Brush with mixture of egg white and cold water; sprinkle with finely-crushed peanut brittle. Bake in a mod. oven (350°) 20 to 25 mins. Makes 2 coffee cakes.

Chocolate = Flavor Favorite

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

IF a vote could be taken to establish one flavor as king of them all, we'd bet on chocolate to win a clear majority. Aren't the velvety brown pieces the first to disappear from a candy plate or selection of cookies?

The recipes below barely begin to suggest the many good things we make with chocolate. The chocolate refrigerator cookies combine bake-as-you-wish convenience with a quantity yield of 9 dozen. A family-size chocolate cake delivers fine flavor at a modest price. If you enjoy the ease of baking drop cookies, try the chocolate jumbles. Chocolate fudgies gain extra moistness by being frosted while warm from the oven. Perhaps you'd like your chocolate in a pudding? Serve the chocolate mallow souffle warm or chilled. And for extra-special occasions we've added a wonderfully rich choco-cheese pie featuring semi-sweet chocolate pieces and cream cheese.

Chocolate Refrigerator Cookies

1 c. shortening 2 eggs
2 c. brown sugar, 2 3/4 c. sifted flour
firmly packed 1 tsp. salt
2 tsp. vanilla 1/2 tsp. baking
3 oz. unsweetened soda
chocolate, 1 c. finely
melted chopped pecans

Cream shortening, brown sugar and vanilla until light and fluffy. Add eggs and melted chocolate. Mix well. Sift together flour, salt and soda. Combine with creamed mixture. Add nuts and mix until well distributed in dough. Shape dough into 3 rolls about 2" in diameter. Wrap rolls in waxed paper and chill in the refrigerator for 2 hours. Cut chilled rolls in 1/8" thick slices and bake in a moderate oven at 375 deg. F. for about 8 minutes. Store in a lightly covered container. Yields 9 dozen cookies.

Note: If cookies absorb some moisture from the air during storage, re-crisp them by heating for a minute or so in a slow oven.

Chocolate Cake

(Family Size)

3 oz. unsweetened chocolate, cut fine
3/4 c. boiling water
1 3/4 c. sifted cake flour
1 1/2 c. sugar
3/4 tsp. baking soda
3/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 c. shortening, at room temperature
1/3 c. sour milk
1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, unbeaten

Spoon finely cut chocolate into a heat-proof mixing bowl. Pour boiling water gradually over chocolate; stir until chocolate is melted. Cool. Sift measured dry ingredients into chocolate mixture, add shortening and beat 200 strokes by hand or 2 minutes at low speed on electric mixer. Add sour milk, vanilla and unbeaten eggs and beat 250 strokes or 2 minutes with mixer. Spoon into a greased 12" by 8" by 2" pan and bake in a moderate oven at 350 deg. F. for 50 to 60 minutes.

Gala Choco-Cheese Pie

1 1/2 c. graham wafer crumbs
1/3 c. butter, melted
1/4 c. brown sugar, firmly packed
1/8 tsp. nutmeg
6-oz. pkg. semi-sweet chocolate pieces
1/8 tsp. salt
8 oz. cream cheese, softened
1/2 c. brown sugar, firmly packed
2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
1/4 c. brown sugar, firmly packed
1 c. whipping cream, whipped
1 tsp. vanilla

Combine crumbs, melted butter, 1/4 cup brown sugar and nutmeg. Take out 2 tablespoons of the mixture for topping and press remaining mixture on bottom and sides of a 9" pie plate. Chill while preparing the filling.

Melt chocolate pieces over hot (not boiling) water; cool about 10 minutes. Blend cream cheese with 1/2 cup brown sugar and salt. Beat in egg yolks one at a time, then stir in cooled chocolate.

Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in 1/4 cup brown sugar, beating until stiff, glossy peaks form. Fold with whipped cream and vanilla into the chocolate-cheese mix-

Chocolate Mallow Souffle

3 T. butter
3 T. flour
1/4 tsp. salt
1 c. milk
1/4 c. sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
3 oz. unsweetened chocolate, grated
32 large marshmallows
3 eggs, separated

Melt butter in a saucepan; blend in flour and salt. Add milk and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thickened and smooth. Add sugar, chocolate and marshmallows; stir until chocolate and marshmallows are melted. Remove from heat. Beat egg yolks and add with vanilla to chocolate mixture, mixing well. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold beaten egg white into cooled chocolate mixture. Spoon gently into a 6-cup casserole and place in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven at 350 deg. F. for 1 hour, or until done. Serve warm or chilled with cream or custard sauce. Yields 6 servings.



[Marcia Camp photo]

ture and pour into chilled pie shell. Sprinkle reserved crumbs over top and chill pie several hours or overnight before serving.

Chocolate Jumbles

1/3 c. soft butter
1/2 c. sugar
1 egg
1 1/2 tsp. vanilla
1/2 c. all-purpose flour
4 T. cocoa
1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1 c. nuts (not chopped)
1 c. dates (pitted, left in big pieces)

Beat butter, sugar, egg and vanilla together until smooth and creamy. Sift dry ingredients together, then blend into creamed mixture. Stir in nuts and dates. Drop from a teaspoon on a lightly greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven at 350 deg. F. for 10 to 15 minutes. Cookies will be soft. Cool on a rack. Yields about 30 cookies.

Chocolate Fudgies

2/3 c. cocoa
6 T. butter
3 eggs
1 c. sugar
1/2 c. cake flour
1/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 c. chopped walnuts
1 tsp. vanilla

Combine cocoa and butter over hot water. Remove from heat and cool slightly. Beat eggs until light in color. Gradually add sugar, beating until smooth and thick. Stir in cocoa mixture and mix thoroughly.

Sift flour, salt and cinnamon together, add to cocoa mixture and mix well. Fold in chopped walnuts and vanilla and spread batter in a greased 8" sq. baking pan. Bake in a hot oven at 400 deg. F. for 15 minutes. When baked, frost with topping while still hot. Cool and cut in squares. **Topping:** Blend together over low heat: 2 tablespoons cocoa, 2 tablespoons butter, and 2 tablespoons cream. Mix in 1 cup of icing sugar and beat until smooth and creamy.



[Martha Logan photo]

Homework goes quickly when crisp, nut-dotted, chocolate refrigerator cookies and milk say your "welcome" to students returning home from school.

Homemakers' Hints

Separate egg whites by breaking them into a small funnel. The whites go through; yolks do not. — Mrs. J. A. Jackson, High River, Alta.

When knitting children's sweaters, I start the sleeves at the armhole and work them down to the cuff. As the child grows, it is easier to knit a piece to the end of the cuff. — Mrs. Art Smith, Baddeck, N.S.

If one of your older children has a sweater that has shrunk but is still in good condition, you can alter it to fit one of the younger members. Or if the sweater has shrunk very badly, it may fit a baby. Simply shorten the sleeves by cutting off a portion so that they are long enough for the intended child, then make a narrow hem on each sleeve end and insert elastic to fit the wrist. — Mrs. G. Rushforth, Eriksdale, Man.

To prevent damage to table or tablecloth by hot dishes or pots, make dish pads from ends or pieces of arborite. Cut each pad about 5" x 7", then mark off from each corner by one inch two ways, cut corners off and smooth the edges all around with sandpaper. These pads are heat and moisture proof, washable, and will last and look neat. — M. T. Pilichowski, Rama, Sask.

To feed birds in wintertime, melt suet and deposit bird seed in it so the wind can't carry it away. I use a flat can. — Mrs. Herb Morrison, Bolton, Ont.

After the Christmas rush, I sort out all the envelopes which came unsealed and I cut off the gummed sections. These make canning labels for the busy summer season. — Mrs. D. C. Axworthy, South Slocum, B.C.

Handknit Sweaters



from Handknits for boys and girls, sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12. Beehive Book No. 92. Price 50¢

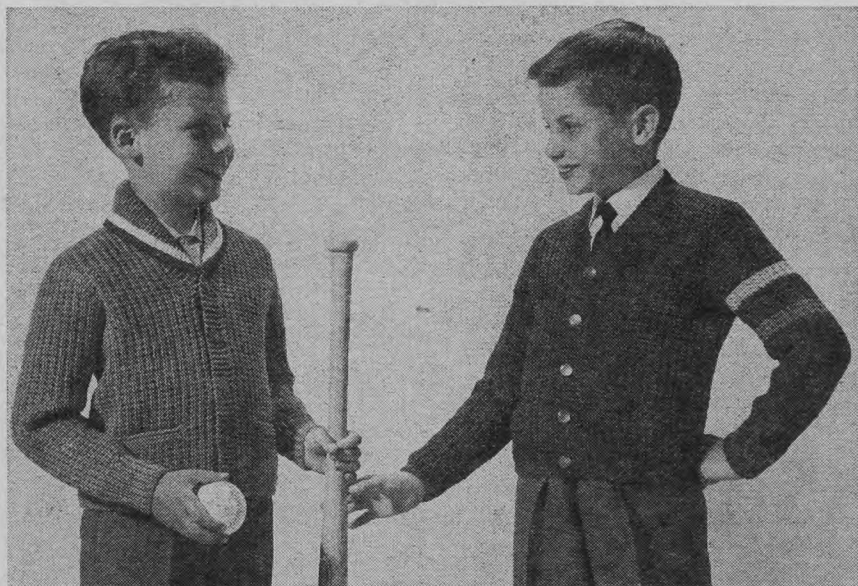
This pert miss looks good coming or going in her raglan-sleeved box coat to fit sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12. The booklet features plain and fancy cardigans and pull-overs for girls' school, sport and dress wear.



The boat-necked sweater featuring a novel ribbing may be knitted with long or short sleeves for boys and girls. The bulky raglan-style pullover and Scandinavian-styled cardigan too may be worn by boys or girls. The book also includes cable-stitch and novelty sweater stylings, toque, bonnet, headband patterns.



The heraldic lion, rose and dancer designs pictured on 3 of these 5 classic pullover and cardigan sweater styles may be knit in or embroidered in duplicate stitch over completed knitting. Charted instructions are given for both methods.



Knitting instructions for these 2 robust cardigans are given in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12. One sweater features a sew-on rolled collar; the other none.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Appliance Wise

(Third in a series)

Food Mixers, Portable and Table Models. Clean outside by wiping with a damp cloth. Do not use abrasives as they may mar the surface. Do not immerse the motor body in water. For easy cleaning, rinse beaters immediately after use. Wash and dry thoroughly. Never wash beaters under running water while the mixer is connected to the outlet. Always disconnect the mixer before ejecting beaters.

Follow the manufacturer's recipe booklet to dial the correct speeds for particular jobs. Be careful of over-working portables; they are not suited to mixing stiff, heavy batters.

Use a rubber spatula for scraping the sides of mixing bowl; beaters may be damaged by wood or metal. Store beater covered on the counter or hang on the wall.

Oiling: Place 1 or 2 drops of light oil (regular oil such as household oil, No. 10 motor oil—not sewing machine oil) about once a year in oil hole on motor housing to provide lubrication. Excess oiling can be just as damaging as no oil at all. Some new mixers are self-lubricating.

Portable Roaster Oven. Preheat before use. Wipe outside with a damp cloth. Wash insert pan and racks with warm soapy water; rinse and dry well. To remove burned-on food, use a mild, non-scratching household abrasive or any commercial oven cleaner. Steel wool and scouring pads may scratch the surface. Never immerse in water.

Waffle Baker. Many are seasoned in the factory, others have not been. To season before use, heat waffle baker for 8 to 10 minutes, closed. Brush grids with unsalted fat such as cooking oil, close and heat again for 2 minutes. Add batter and bake one waffle very brown, but not burned. Discard this waffle and wipe surplus fat from grids. Grids require no greasing after seasoning. After use, disconnect cord and brush grids while hot with a soft pastry brush or cloth. A brown film forms but does not harm baking results. After a period of use, waffles may begin to stick. Clean grids thoroughly by soaking in hot soapy water, if removable, or by scouring with steel wool

until food particles are removed. Rinse, dry and reseason.

Remember to pre-heat the waffle baker and leave open after use until cool. Close lid for storing. Some waffle bakers have smooth grill plates. These do not need seasoning. To clean, wipe off any grease with paper towels, cool and wash in hot soapy water. Rinse and dry. Do not rinse hot grids under cold water as this will warp them.



These days most people work under pressure, worry more, sleep less. This strain on body and brain makes physical fitness easier to lose—harder to regain. Today's tense living, overwork, worry—any of these may affect normal kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest, "tired-out" feeling often follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better—sleep better—work better. Ask for Dodd's Kidney Pills at any drug counter. 84



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Tijah and the shell

by JANET D. SCHINTZ



"The little pest has found this place too," exclaimed one of the boys. "What shall we do?"

"Don't go too close to the window and frighten him off," Dad warned. "Let's see how he makes out with the coconut shell. I don't think he can reach it." The coconut shell hung from a tripod of willow sticks on strings of raffia.

Now Tijah was on the ground underneath the shell. He looked up as if to say, "Now, let's see, how can I get at that thing?"

He tried jumping from the ground, without any success. It was just too high. Once or twice he managed to send it spinning around, but he still couldn't get a grip on it.

He grumbled but he was determined not to be beaten. He'd make another attempt. Next he ran up one of the willow sticks until he was level with the coconut. Carefully he craned his neck and managed to peep into it.

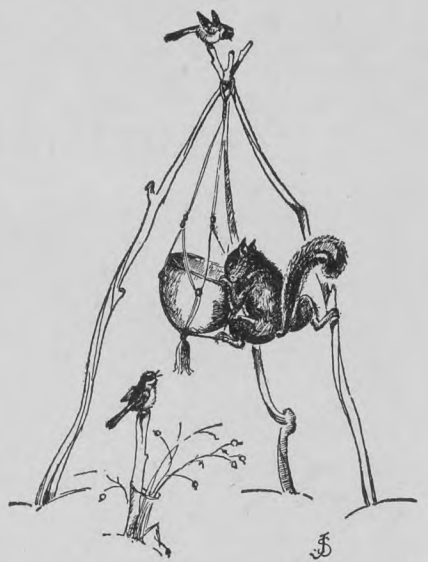
"Just as I thought," he spluttered. "It's better than that old stuff they're giving me. It's crumbs and suet, and I'm going to have some, by hook or by crook."

He stretched out his left forepaw. Then he stretched out his right forepaw until he was gripping the rim of the swinging coconut shell. Finally he got one hind foot over and hooked into a strand of raffia. Now he was clinging to the stick with the toes of one foot only.

What a plight to be in! He couldn't move backward; neither was he sure this queer dangling thing would support him. "Well, here goes, anyway," he thought as he let go his last hold on safety.

The shell, meant for the weight of a handful of fluff and feathers, tilted in a dangerous fashion. But Tijah hung on and, with a quick heave, hoisted himself up and into it. In a moment there was nothing to be seen but the plume of his tail.

"Foiled by a squirrel," said Dad, as Tijah, sure now that there was nothing harmful about this new rig, dropped to the snow and bounded



away with the last of the chickadees' breakfast between his teeth.

"He's clever and he's comical. I think we should leave him alone," Mother said.

"No, we can't let him outwit us like that," Dad answered. "Let's stretch a wire from the birdhouse to a nail in the wall, and tie a chunk of suet on it. The birds will be able to sit on the wire to peck at it but he won't be able to reach it."

And that's what they did. Still, this wasn't the end of Tijah's mischief.

(Third in a series)

WHEN he woke up in his cosy house in the burrow under the spruce tree, Tijah remembered the wonderful discovery he had made the day before—the table under the old cottonwood with all the good things to eat. He was off like a shot. This time he found the tray filled with grains of wheat. He'd never had any before, but they were quite tasty and he settled down to finish them off.

"I'll come here very day," he said to himself. And so he did, sitting there by the hour, munching away, until the boys declared they could see his little round stomach getting fatter by the minute.

From this perch under the cottonwood tree he watched the chickadees, swooping back and forth, squabbling for places at their lunch counter. They made faces at each other and darted down to the coconut shell until it spun crazily around and around. They were having the time of their lives.

"Wonder what they are getting?" Tijah asked himself. "Maybe it's even tastier than this. Wonder if I should take a look?"

However, he did not venture over there for a whole week. But at last his curiosity was more than he could bear.

He skipped across to the house. He didn't go over the patch of snow-covered grass. That was too open. Instead he took a roundabout route through the chokecherry bushes. He made a quick dash along the log under the eaves. So far, so good. Then down he scrambled. One big jump brought him to the post that held the birds' feeding table.

He settled down to a second breakfast.



New Year Resolution

HAVE you made any promises to yourself or set yourself some new goals now that we are into a new year? Most of us make resolutions to do specific things at one time or another. Sometimes a birthday prompts a resolution or two. Sometimes the start of a school term suggests we do something to improve term marks. Most frequently it takes a new year to suggest areas for improvement.

Most of us will concede that we need a goal if we are to accomplish anything worthwhile. And, having established the goal, we need the resolution — or determination — to reach it.

We need to be practical about our goals. This requires some first-person questions. For example, is the project something I can accomplish? Is it worthwhile? Will I make a real and determined effort to accomplish it?

The answer to all three needs to be "yes" if you are to complete the project. For example, you might resolve to raise your term marks. This is something you can do if you put your mind to it. In contrast, you aren't so likely to get results with a resolution to become a television personality in a matter of months. You will recognize that this particu-

lar example is an exaggeration, of course. Still, it may help you to understand what makes a practical goal as opposed to what might be termed "wishful thinking."

You also need some kind of workable program if you are to fulfill your resolution. Suppose you have decided to better your term marks. What will this entail? One obvious need is more and better study habits. Question yourself. Do you have a regular study time each day? A quiet, well-lighted place to work — away from the TV and telephone?

Perhaps you've decided to improve your personal appearance. If so, you'd probably start by checking your daily living habits and assessing the areas you see as needing improvement. Maybe you want to lose weight or clear your skin. If this is the case, then you would start by querying your eating habits. Do you eat the prescribed amounts of fresh fruit, vegetables, proteins, carbohydrates? Get enough sleep and exercise?

This questioning approach helps you to see your resolution as it touches you, your habits, your character. This approach is important because your answers will give you a basis for reaching the goal you have established for yourself. Im-

possible goals sometimes do more harm than good. That's why you need to take a straightforward look at what you want to accomplish.

We all need to assess our individual capabilities. Everyone has his or her individual talents and abilities; everyone has limitations of one kind or another. It is a mistake to overestimate oneself; it is an even greater mistake to underestimate one's abilities. Professional studies suggest that most of us can achieve much more than we do—with the right kind of resolution.

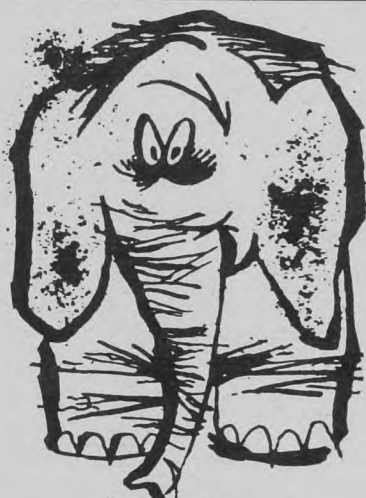
Recipe for a Happy New Year

Take a charitable heart,
Add two generous parts of truth and goodness.
Into the kindness of genuine courtesy, mix the ability to face the future with faith.
Sweeten with love
And let rise in the warmth of serenity.
Add a measure of New Year resolutions,
A peal of laughter, a note of song.
Blend in common sense.
Take the spice of variety, sprinkle with fruits of labor
And simmer gently in the glow of shining loyalty to friends old and new.
Garnish with the innocence of childhood,
The tenderness of motherhood.
Serve to the tune of Auld Lang Syne in the middle of the family table.
This recipe is sufficient to serve
All men and women under the sun,
with all that is necessary for
A Happy New Year.

—OLIVE GOLDIE.

(Continued from page 8)
 ministrative problems are sufficient reason for continued discrimination. "It is most disheartening," Mr. Andresen continued, "when our basic industry, which has been subsidizing the rest of the Canadian public through cheap food over the years, and yet paying its fair share through taxation for operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, should now find that they are going to continue to be denied their democratic rights of participation under a universal Act of Parliament." V

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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

PROVINCIAL FARM LEADERS CHANGE



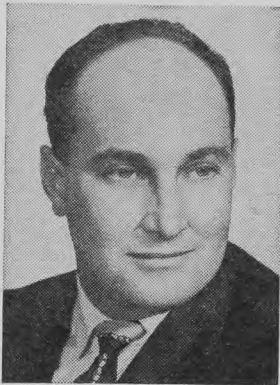
Wm. Tilden

Ontario Federation of Agriculture

A. H. Musgrave is the new OFA president. He is a fruit farmer at Clarksburg and is an officer of several co-operatives. He succeeds dairyman Wm. Tilden of Harriston.



A. H. Musgrave



R. Atkinson



A. P. Gleave

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union

Delegates to the SFU convention last month chose R. Atkinson of Landis as president of their organization to succeed A. P. Gleave of Biggar. Mr. Gleave continues as president of the National Union.

Manitoba Farmers' Union

Herbert Andresen of Myrtle, Manitoba, was selected to succeed R. Usick of Erickson as president of the MFU. Mr. Andresen produces grain, special crops and poultry.



R. Usick



H. Andresen

FUA HEARS HAMILTON— DISCUSSES ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Delegates to the 14th annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, held at Edmonton last month, heard Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton explain his widely-publicized wheat sale proposals once more. While not exactly enthusiastic about the idea of a "set-aside" to insure against credit sale losses, members appeared willing to consider the proposals on their merits. Mr. Hamilton told his audience there appeared to be an organized campaign against Canadian wheat sales to China originating in a foreign land.

A highlight of the meeting was a panel discussion on "What Should Governments Do for Alberta Farmers?" During the morning, delegates were formed into discussion groups of about 20 members each, and asked to come up with a number of points requiring government action. They proposed:

1. Provincial and Federal governments should stabilize prices and costs, especially machinery costs, freight rates and commodity prices.
2. There should be public ownership of all utilities—electricity, gas, oil and telephone.
3. Both governments should show more interest and co-operation, and

exert more control in crop insurance.

4. There should be a federal or provincial medical health plan.

5. In education there should be national standardization, more federal assistance, a more even distribution of the educational tax burden and special help for university and adult education.

6. Farm loans should be made more available to young farmers.

7. A greater use of marketing boards should be made in all cases.

8. The ARDA program should be speeded up to help communities to adjust to all changing conditions.

9. Farm produce from outside Canada should bear tariffs.

10. Governments should ensure a fair share of national income to the family farm.

During the afternoon a panel of experts, chaired by Dr. Grant Davey, political economist, University of Alberta, considered as many of these points as time allowed. Highlights of what panel members said follow.

Dr. E. Hanson of the University of Alberta pointed to declining farm population and income over the past 10 years, and explained how in Sweden farm groups got together with labor, consumer and business representatives to negotiate an agreement for the effective use of

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Finds Substance That Relieves Pain
 And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

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Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

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Now this new healing substance is offered in *suppository or ointment* form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

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government powers. One thing they had done was keep the farm exodus down to an orderly process. Dr. Hanson said farmers should have price supports and a parity income.

Mr. A. McTavish of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce asked farmers how they'd like to have governments take over their farms and turn them into communes. He pointed out that private utility companies can't raise their rates without a public hearing, while government utilities can raise them at will. "Businesses go broke too," he said, "and industries suffer dislocation." He urged farmers to act like any

other businessmen or face socialism.

Said FUA President Ed Nelson, "There is something more to this than just economics; we must consider *people*. If you let economics have full sway, many people will fall by the wayside." Increased farm technology has created a vast new area of business activity, he explained. The people in these agribusinesses have been able to keep on top, but the farmer has fallen behind. Only government can correct this.

Dr. Travis W. Manning, University of Alberta agricultural economist, pointed out how new technolog-

ical advances had worked against the farmer by increasing output and decreasing prices. One solution was for government to buy land and take it out of production.

Mr. R. Putnam, Alberta's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said that joint Federal-Provincial action was required to either raise prices or lower costs, while Dr. H. Zedner, a sociologist from U. of A., Calgary, agreed some form of limited government action was required in either the industrial or agricultural fields.

Dr. Wm. Drummond of the Agricultural Stabilization Board, Ottawa, indicated that no government can

completely stabilize all prices without having complete authority. Unless farmers are willing to submit to production control, price stabilization will only encourage producers to expand operations. In summing up, he said: "I think what we've seen here today is ample proof of the need for more education in respect to marketing, pricing, international trade and international economics."

During the meeting, FUA President Ed Nelson urged caution in rushing into a national farmers' union lest their organization lose its effective provincial roots. Said Mr. Nelson, "To be really effective, it must be one national farm organization controlled by direct membership meeting in national annual convention to set policy for all agriculture in Canada. I think it's imperative that we first define the role of co-operatives. Their role is strictly a business one, both for the producer and consumer. They shouldn't have a voice in policy-making for agriculture."

The meeting again asked the Provincial government to amend the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to ease the vote requirement for a hog marketing plebiscite from 51 per cent of eligible voters to 66% per cent of *those who vote*. v

Letters

Encouragement

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for another year of good family reading.

A special thank you to Gwen Leslie, your food editor, for the wonderful Christmas recipes published in October. The one for "Old-Time Fruit Cake" is a dandy. The cake is lovely, just moist enough and so tasty. My husband is very partial to fruit cake and he tells me this is the best one I have made in 10 years of married life.

MRS. J. BRUNKEN, R.R. No. 1,
South Edmonton, Alta.

Contest Appeals

We believe the cost of your subscription is the best investment we make every five years. We do find the livestock reports especially interesting and educational. However, we would like to see more reporting on the "dos" and "don'ts" of farm safety.

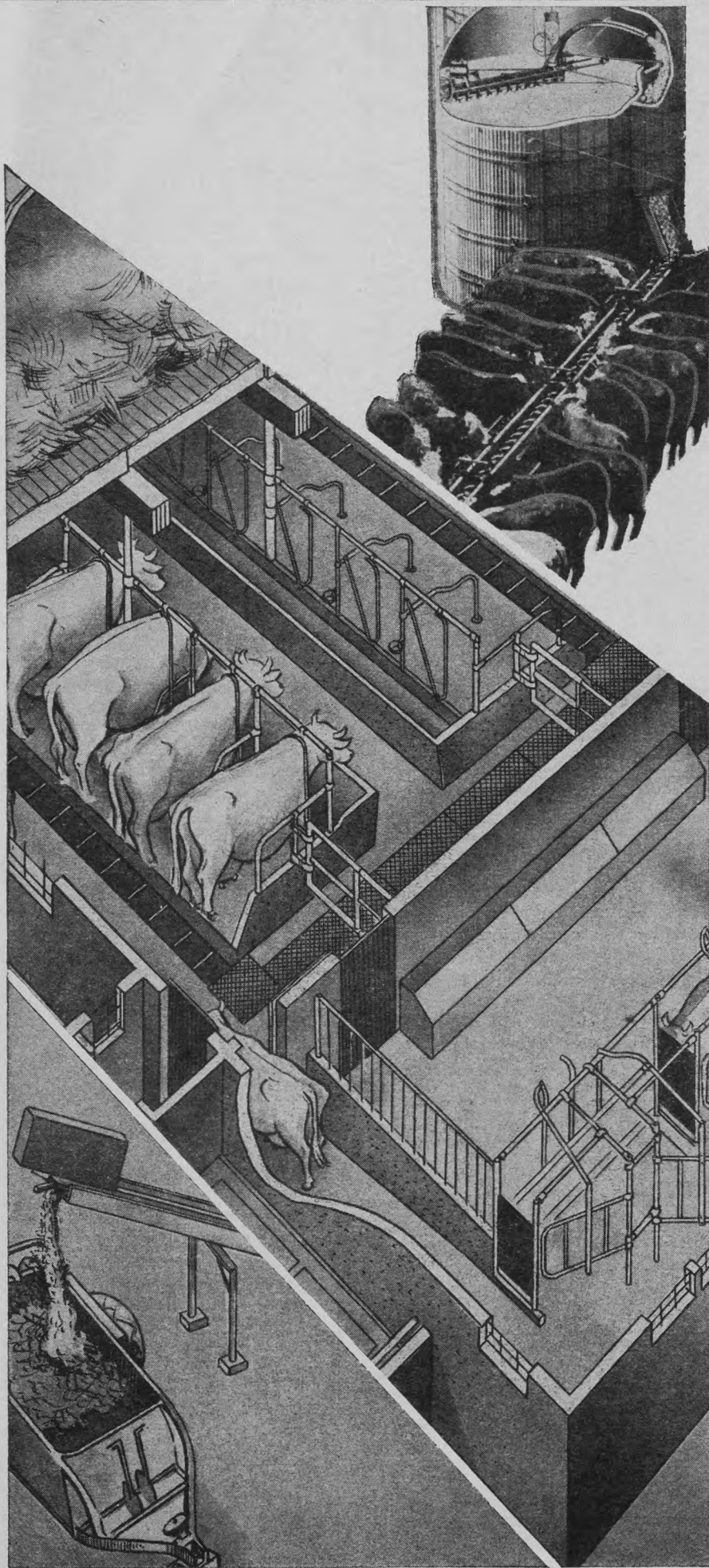
I want my name included in the Hawaii Contest. So far this year I have fed 40 pail-fed Holstein calves in the hope I could make enough money some day to go to Hawaii. So if there is a chance for an easier way, I surely want to try for it.

MRS. H. BOHRSON, Hanley, Sask.

Poor Taste in Fiction

We were much disturbed to read the fiction story "Before I Sleep" by Margaret Hill (November issue). How sad! if life is to be lived and ended as described in this story.

Please note that there is a life hereafter. We celebrate Christmas because the Bible tells us in John 3:16 that "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him (Please turn to page 50)



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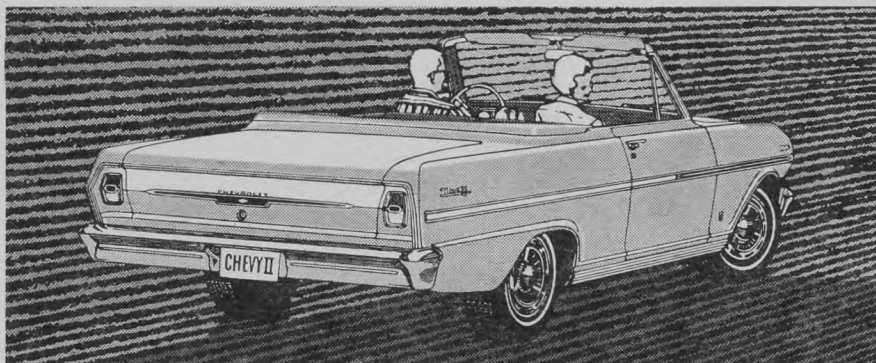
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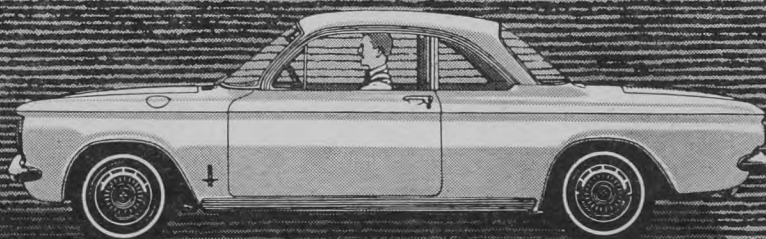


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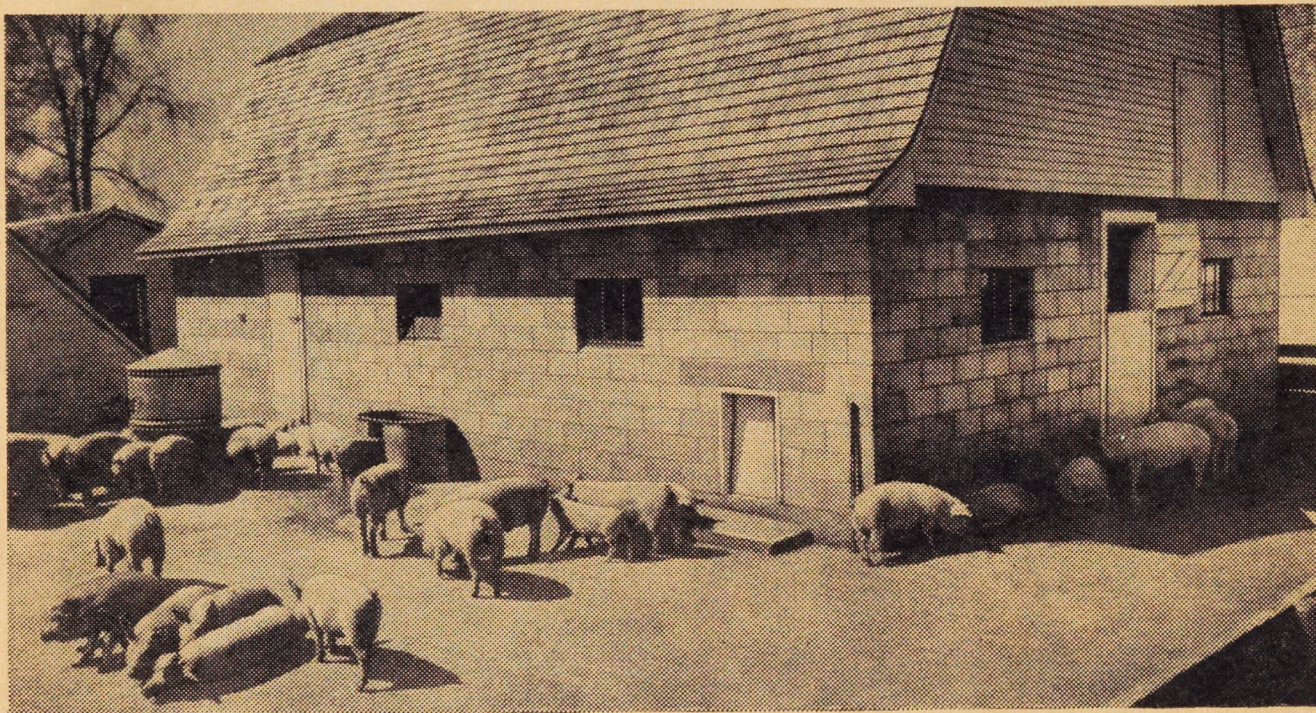


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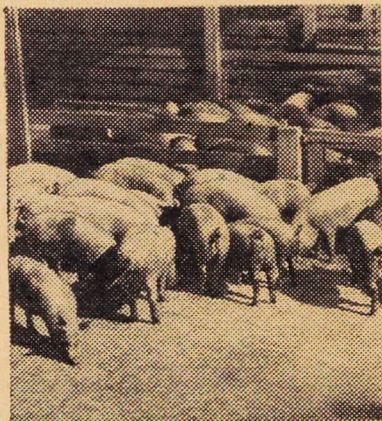


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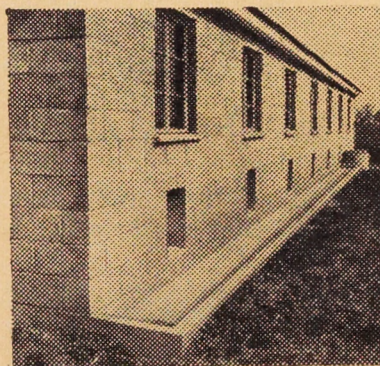
PENS



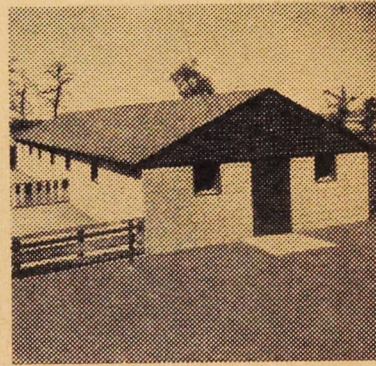
BOAR PEN



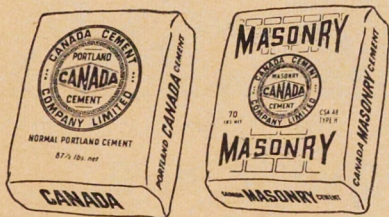
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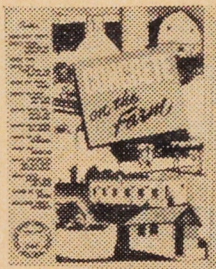
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(Continued from page 48)
should not perish, but have everlasting life."

We sincerely hope that more people will read and believe God's word, and experience true happiness.
MR. AND MRS. H. SCHULD, Box 114,
Iron Springs, Alta.

Because I have found your stories and articles of a high, practical and moral standard, I was greatly disappointed in Margaret Hill's "Before I Sleep." She used deception in the title, and then built up the story on death being permanent . . .

MRS. F. BROOKS, Mt. Albert, Ont.



Hi Folks:

The other day we got a financial statement from our church showing where the money was spent during the past year, and how much would be needed for the year ahead. It brought to mind a story I once heard about a negro pastor who had to call his flock to task about giving regularly so the church would have an income it could count on.

He was outlining their financial needs from the pulpit one Sunday when a member piped up.

"Reverend, how come you need all this here money when you done told us that salvation am free?"

"Yes, brother, salvation is free," the minister told him. "It's as free as the water that flows down yonder hill. But just as we pay to have that water piped into our homes, we have to pay to have salvation piped into our souls!"

You know, it's funny how some folks look at church financing. Because the church caters to spiritual needs, they feel all the bills will somehow be met by some miracle.

We have quite a few people right in this here district who figure if they go to church once or twice a year and drop a dollar in the plate they're paying their way. These are the people who never miss a trick when it comes to taking advantage of any benefits their local church has to offer. They send their kids to choir practice so the youngsters can get a bit of free voice training. Their kids belong to a whole raft of social groups including Scouts, Cubs, Guides and Brownies—all of which use the church premises.

Sometimes these groups make a contribution to help with the extra light, heat and janitor services. But they seldom give anything toward wear-and-tear, or help the building fund that provided these facilities.

At this time of year we might just stop and consider what kind of a community we'd have if we DIDN'T have any church to support. Then maybe we'll reach away down into our consciences and come up with that needed miracle. It goes by the name of REGULAR GIVING.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.